

THE UNION ALMANAC.

Born February 12, 1809.



Assassinated April 14, 1865.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Sixteenth President of the United States.

THE CHARACTER OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The annexed extracts from the speech of Hon. Judge Kelley, before the Girls' High and Normal School of Philadelphia, give a clear insight into the character of our lamented and beloved President.

Abraham Lincoln.

What was there in Abraham Lincoln to make all who knew him love him so well? He was no "Admirable Crichton"—not a man of many accomplishments—not a man who could entertain people by the recital of his travel and large experience in the gay or great world, or by his large stores of varied learning. He, was not a man whose personal appearance charmed at first sight. He was a poor unlettered boy, born in a region

from which the institution of slavery excluded free schools, and where the practice of holding as property, and buying and selling laboring men, women and children, had begotten a contempt for the laborer. Yet labor was his lot. He had grown up an ungainly youth, and came to manhood in poverty. And yet more people will bedew his grave with tears than were wept at the grave of mortal man before. He was so simple, so true and honest, so loving and gentle, that he enshrined himself in the hearts of all. And it was that I might tell you something of him personally that you invited me here to speak. The historian will write of his public career; the orator will dwell upon fitting themes culled from the life of this good man. You, as women, want me to tell you of him in his home and in his private intercourse.

W. & D.	Month, Days, &c.	Lat. of St. Louis.			Aspects of Planets and other Miscellanies.	Lat. of Philada.			Moon's Signs.	Moon south	High Water, Phila.
		Sun rises & sets. h. m.	Moon r. & s. h. m.			Sun rises & sets. h. m.	Moon r. & s. h. m.				
M.	1 <i>New Year</i>	7 17 4 43	rises.	1. ♀ rises 6, 32. ☾	7 23 4 37	rises.	4		16	morn	2 26
T.	2 <i>Abel, Seth</i>	7 16 4 44	6 43	♀ stationary.	7 23 4 37	6 43	5		0	0 54	3 6
W.	3 <i>Enoch</i>	7 16 4 44	7 47	Bat. Princeton, 1777.	7 23 4 37	7 45	5		14	1 37	3 59
T.	4 <i>Methusal.</i>	7 15 4 45	8 48	Sirius rises 6 h. 42 m.	7 22 4 38	8 46	5		27	2 47	4 49
F.	5 <i>Simon</i>	7 14 4 46	9 47	♀ in ☿	7 22 4 38	9 46	6		10	3 25	5 37
S.	6 <i>Epiphany</i>	7 14 4 46	10 45	Regulus rises 8 h. 16 m.	7 21 4 39	10 45	6		22	4 10	6 22

1) 1st Sunday after Epiphany. Luke 2. Day's length { 9 h. 34 m. St. Louis. 9 h. 12 m. Philada.

S.	7 <i>Isidor</i>	7 13 4 47	11 41	Galileo d. 1642.	7 21 4 39	11 42	7		4	4 54	7 6
M.	8 <i>Erhard</i>	7 12 4 48	morn	S. Day-br. 5, 45.	7 20 4 40	morn	7		16	5 37	7 49
T.	9 <i>Julian</i>	7 12 4 48	0 36	Elland Yard so. 10, 10.	7 19 4 41	0 38	8		28	6 20	8 32
W.	10 <i>Paul's im.</i>	7 11 4 49	1 31	♂ rises 6 h. 21 m. mo.	7 19 4 41	1 33	8		10	7 3	9 15
T.	11 <i>Eugene</i>	7 10 4 50	2 25	Dr. Dwight died, 1817.	7 18 4 42	2 28	8		22	7 49	10 1
F.	12 <i>Rinehold</i>	7 9 4 51	3 19	Rigel so. 9 h. 39 m.	7 18 4 42	3 23	9		4	8 35	10 47
S.	13 <i>Hilary</i>	7 9 4 51	4 12	♀ grt. Elong. W.	7 17 4 43	4 17	9		16	9 24	11 36

2) 2d Sunday after Epiphany. John 2. Day's length { 9 h. 47 m. St. Louis. 9 h. 26 m. Philada.

S.	14 <i>Felix</i>	7 8 4 52	5 4	♀ ♂ ♃	7 17 4 43	5 10	10		28	10 15	12 27
M.	15 <i>Maurice</i>	7 7 4 53	5 55	♂ ♂ ♃ ♃ ♃ ♃	7 16 4 44	6 0	10		11	11 7	1 19
T.	16 <i>Marcellus</i>	7 6 4 54	6 42	16. ♀ ♂ ♃	7 15 4 45	6 46	10		24	11 59	2 11
W.	17 <i>Anthony</i>	7 5 4 55	sets.	Dr. Franklin b. 1706.	7 14 4 46	sets.	11		8	0 51	2 51
T.	18 <i>Franklin</i>	7 4 4 56	7 24	Bat Cowpens, 1781.	7 13 4 47	7 22	11		21	1 43	3 31
F.	19 <i>Sarah</i>	7 4 4 56	8 30	Capella so. 9 h. 10 m.	7 12 4 48	8 29	11		5	2 34	4 22
S.	20 <i>Eab. Seb.</i>	7 3 4 57	9 37	♃ rises 1 h. 26 m. mo.	7 11 4 49	9 37	11		19	3 25	5 13

3) 3d Sunday after Epiphany. Matt. 8. Day's length { 9 h. 56 m. St. Louis. 9 h. 40 m. Philada.

S.	21 <i>Agnes</i>	7 2 4 58	10 43	Aldebaran so. 8 h. 24.	7 10 4 50	10 44	12		3	4 16	6 4
M.	22 <i>Vincent</i>	7 1 4 59	11 49	Days length 10 h. 25 m.	7 9 4 51	11 51	12		17	5 8	6 56
T.	23 <i>Charitas</i>	7 0 5 0	morn	23. ♀ in ☿	7 8 4 52	morn	12		1	6 1	7 44
W.	24 <i>Timothy</i>	6 59 5 1	0 55	Days incr. 34 m.	7 7 4 53	0 58	13		15	6 56	8 44
T.	25 <i>Paul's c.</i>	6 58 5 2	2 2	♀ ♂ ♃	7 6 4 54	2 6	13		29	7 52	9 40
F.	26 <i>Polycarpus</i>	6 57 5 3	3 6	Rigel south 8 h. 44 m.	7 5 4 55	3 11	13		13	8 49	10 37
S.	27 <i>J. Chrysos.</i>	6 56 5 4	4 5	♄ ♂ ☾	7 4 4 56	4 11	13		27	9 46	11 34

4) Septuagesima Sunday. Matt. 20. Day's length { 10 h. 10 m. St. Louis. 9 h. 54 m. Philada.

S.	28 <i>Charles</i>	6 55 5 5	5 1	Peter the Gr. d. '25. ☾	7 3 4 57	5 6	13		11	10 41	12 29
M.	29 <i>Valerius</i>	6 54 5 6	5 50	♂ ♂ ♃	7 2 4 58	5 55	14		25	11 36	1 24
T.	30 <i>Adelgunda</i>	6 53 5 7	rises.	30. Sir. so. 9, 59	7 1 4 59	rises.	14		9	morn	2 1
W.	31 <i>Virgil</i>	6 52 5 8	6 32	♃ ☐ ☉	7 0 4 50	6 30	14		22	0 26	2 38

5626. January 17: Rosh Hodesh Shebat. 31. Rosh Shanah Lealyanot.

Moon's Phases.

St. Louis.			PHILADELPHIA.		
dy.	h.	m.	dy.	h.	m.
Full Moon	1	0 47 M.	Full Moon	1	47 M.
Last Quarter	8	3 36 Ev.	Last Quarter	8	36 Ev.
New Moon	16	2 36 Ev.	New Moon	16	3 36 Ev.
First Quarter	23	2 53 Ev.	First Quarter	23	3 53 Ev.
Full Moon	30	2 28 Ev.	Full Moon	30	3 28 Ev.

Conjectures of the Weather.

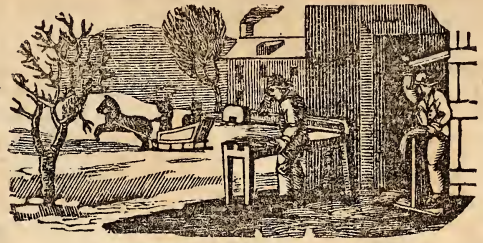
The 1st, 2d, cloudy and snow; 3, getting clear; 4, 5, stormy; 6, clear; 7, 8, cold and windy; 9, changeable; 10, snow; 11, 12, very cold; 13, moderate; 14, snow; 15, 16, cold again; 17, cloudy; 18, 19, snow storms; 20, moderate and cloudy; 21, rain; 22, 23, rather cold with snow-drifting; 24, 25, 26, cold; 27, 28, changeable; 29, snow; 30, 31, clear and cold.

His Home at Springfield.

It was my good fortune, in the month of May, 1860, to be selected by the President of the Chicago Convention as the representative of Pennsylvania, in the delegation of one from each State, to convey to Mr. Lincoln in person the information of his nomination. We reached Springfield just as the sun had gone down, and after having partaken of slight refreshment, moved in procession to his home, which we found to be a frame two-storied house, apparently about thirty-five or forty feet square, standing at the corner of two streets. The gateway was most appropriately arched for the entrance to the home of such a man. From the column on one side leaned, over the gate, little Willie Lincoln, whose mortal remains accompany those of his father to their last resting place; and from the other, stretched over to him, grasping his hands, the little boy who we now know as "Tad," but whose name is not Thaddeus, as the newspapers call it, Tad being merely a "pet name," by which his father delighted to call him. Under this archway we passed into the home of one who was then enshrined in the hearts of the people of Illinois as "honest Abraham Lincoln," and who was more beloved at that time by those who knew him than any other public man of our country.

His Political Charity.

During the sessions of the Convention, and afterwards while I remained in Illinois, I talked with men of all shades of politics, and I found none to utter an unkind word of the man whom we had nominated as our candidate. On the contrary, I did meet several who said, "We know that man so well and love him so much, that we will vote for him, although we have ever differed from him politically." One said to me, "Well, you have conquered me; you hold me in bonds; I cannot vote against 'Old Uncle Abe,'" and this was a man who had been to a considerable extent, a partisan of Mr. Douglas. As we entered the parlor, very plainly furnished, but all in good taste, I observed the tall, slender man, whose form we now can all recall, standing at the end of the room. I was not very favorably impressed. The face was in perfect repose—repose as absolute, almost, as marked it night before last when I beheld it in its resting place in Independence Hall, lying under the shadow of the great bell which in colonial days had prophesied his Proc-



lamation of Emancipation, and which the Almighty had fractured, so that it should no longer breathe forth lies when the State of Pennsylvania had devoted itself to the extension and perpetuation of slavery. The brief address was made by Mr. Ashman, Chairman of the Convention, and then I obtained a glimpse into the interior character of Abraham Lincoln.

As he uttered the first sentence, a smile played around his large mouth, his eyes lit up, and his face declared the nature which we have learned in some measure to comprehend and revere. From that moment I have loved the man, apart from his high office and the honors which he held at his disposal. During the month of August following, I had the privilege of passing a day with him; and on leaving him, I found that nothing had so impressed me as the simplicity of his character, and the manner in which he sought to comprehend any fact that was stated to him, and to find its relations to other facts or prevalent theories.

His Fondness for the Gist of a Thing.

I saw that he cared but little about the phraseology or the structure of sentences, but was intent upon understanding things and knowing their relations and influence. It is only the large man that is related to many men dearly, nearly, intellectually; and in this respect Abraham Lincoln's greatness is shown. Whatever was of interest enough to engage another thoroughly interested him, if it was only to know why such a thing should interest an intellectual being. Hence it was that his sincerity was sometimes doubted because men of differing views would leave him each apparently well satisfied. He would strive to know precisely the aim of each, and to show them that in the course things were taking, the good they desired was likely to be assured. For while there are very wide differences

FEBRUARY, Calculated for North, East, South and West. 1866.

W. & D.	Month, Days, &c.	Lat of St. Louis.			Aspects of Planets and other Miscellanies.	Lat. of Philada.			Moon's Sign.	Moon south.	High Water. Phila.
		Sun rises & sets. h. m. h. m.	Moon r. & s. h. m.	Sun rises & sets. h. m. h. m.		Moon r. & s. h. m.	S. <small>LOW</small>				
T.	1 Virginia	6 50 5 10	7 33	☿ rises 5, 32 morn. ☾	6 59 5 1	7 32 14		5	1 16	3 28	
F.	2 Candle M.	6 49 5 11	8 32	♃ in Aphelion.	6 58 5 2	8 32 14		18	2 2	4 14	
S.	3 Blasius	6 48 5 12	9 28	♄ Aldebaran so. 7 h. 32.	6 57 5 3	9 29 14		0	2 47	4 59	

5) Sexagesima.

Luke 8.

Day's length { 10 h. 26 m. St. Louis.
10 h. 8 m. Philada.

S.	4 Veronica	6 47 5 13	10 23	Day-break 5 h. 34 m.	6 56 5 4	10 25 14		12	3 31	5 43
M.	5 Agathe	6 46 5 14	11 19	Bright exp. Senate, '62	6 55 5 5	11 21 14		24	4 14	6 20
T.	6 Dorothy	6 45 5 15	morn	☾ ☽ ☽	6 54 5 6	morn 14		6	4 57	7 9
W.	7 Richard	6 44 5 16	0 14	☾ 7. Days incr. 1, 2.	6 53 5 7	0 17 14		18	5 42	7 54
T.	8 Solomon	6 42 5 18	1 7	♀ in Aphelion.	6 52 5 8	1 12 14		29	6 28	8 40
F.	9 Apollonia	6 41 5 19	2 0	Sirius so. 9, 20.	6 51 5 9	2 6 15		11	7 15	9 27
S.	10 Scholastica	6 40 5 20	2 51	♁ rises 5 h. 51 m. mo.	6 49 5 11	2 58 15		24	8 4	10 16

6) Quinquagesima.

Luke 18.

Day's length { 10 h. 42 m. St. Louis.
10 h. 24 m. Philada.

S.	11 Euphrosin.	6 39 5 21	3 41	Twilight ends 7, 1. ☾	6 48 5 12	3 48 15		6	8 55	11 7
M.	12 Gilbert	6 38 5 22	4 31	☿ ☽ ☽	6 47 5 13	4 37 15		19	9 47	11 59
T.	13 Shrove T.	6 37 5 23	5 18	♁ ☽ ☽	6 45 5 15	5 22 15		3	10 39	12 51
W.	14 Valentine	6 35 5 25	6 0	☽ ☽ ☽	6 44 5 16	6 3 14		16	11 32	1 44
T.	15 Faustine	6 34 5 26	sets.	☽ 15. Day-br. 5, 22	6 43 5 17	sets. 14		0	0 25	2 25
F.	16 Julianus	6 33 5 27	7 23	Rigel so. 7 h. 21 m.	6 42 5 18	7 22 14		14	1 17	3 5
S.	17 Constant.	6 32 5 28	8 30	Mich. Angelo d. 1563.	6 41 5 19	8 31 14		29	2 10	3 58

7) 1st Sunday in Lent.

Matt. 4.

Day's length { 10 h. 58 m. St. Louis.
10 h. 42 m. Philada.

S.	18 Concordia	6 31 5 29	9 39	Charleston evac. 1865.	6 39 5 21	9 41 14		13	3 3	4 51
M.	19 Susanna	6 29 5 31	10 47	Copernicus born, 1473	6 38 5 22	10 50 14		27	3 57	5 45
T.	20 Eucharis	6 28 5 32	11 54	☾ stationary.	6 37 5 23	11 58 14		12	4 52	6 40
W.	21 Emberday	6 27 5 33	morn	☾ 21. Cast. so. 9, 18	6 36 5 24	morn 14		26	5 48	7 36
T.	22 Washingt.	6 26 5 34	0 58	Wilmington, N.C., taken,	6 34 5 26	1 3 14		10	6 44	8 32
F.	23 Serenus	6 24 5 36	1 58	♀ grt. H. L. S. [1865.	6 33 5 27	2 4 14		24	7 40	9 28
S.	24 St. Matth.	6 22 5 38	2 54	♁ ☽ ☽	6 32 5 28	3 0 14		8	8 35	10 23

8) 2d Sunday in Lent.

Matt. 15.

Day's length { 11 h. 18 m. St. Louis.
10 h. 58 m. Philada.

S.	25 Victor	6 21 5 39	3 46	Days length 10 h. 58.	6 31 5 29	3 51 13		21	9 29	11 17
M.	26 Nestor	6 21 5 39	4 32	♀ in Inf. ☽ ☽	6 29 5 31	4 36 13		5	10 19	12 7
T.	27 Leander	6 19 5 41	5 12	Sirius so. 8 h. 9 m.	6 28 5 32	5 15 13		18	11 9	12 57
W.	28 Macarius	6 18 5 42	5 50	♁ in Inf. ☽ ☽	6 25 5 35	5 52 13		1	11 56	1 44

5626. February 15, 16: Rosh Hodesh Adar. 28. Fast of Esther.

Moon's Phases.

ST. LOUIS.			PHILADELPHIA.		
dy.	h.	m.	dy.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	7	1 35 Ev.	Last Quarter	7	2 38 Ev.
New Moon	15	4 12 M.	New Moon	15	5 12 M.
First Quarter	21	10 47 Ev.	First Quarter	21	11 47 Ev.

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st, 2d, 3d, changeable; 4, 5, clear and cold; 6, cloudy; 7, 8, snow; 9, moderate; 10, 11, 12, cold again; 13, 14, snow; 15, 16, 17, clear and fair; 18, 19, changeable; 20, cloudy; 21, 22, rain; 23, 24, 25, moderate; 26, clear; 27, 28, cold.

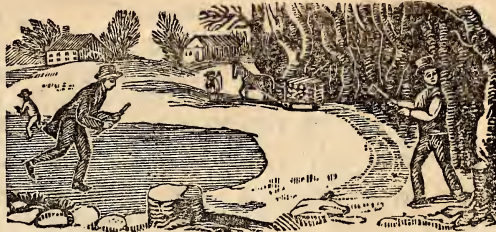
of opinion among the really loyal people of the country, and a portion of those of the border States, whose loyalty we have sometimes doubted, they all, in the main, aim at the same thing—the preservation of our country—though by different means, and differing as to some of the details. Mr. Lincoln's intellect was of such a character that he desired to comprehend the thoughts and purposes of the people; and his nature was so large that he sympathized with every earnest or afflicted person.

You have all read accounts of humble women making their way to him, and almost invariably coming away praising him, because he had done the thing they asked, or that which was as near to it as came within the limits of his official power.

His Loving Sympathy.

He was, indeed, a large and many-sided man, and yet so simple that no one, not even a child, could approach him without feeling that he had found in the President of the United States a sympathizing friend. I remember that I apprised him of the fact that a lad, the son of one of our townsmen, had served a year on board the gunboat *Ottawa*, and had been in two important engagements, in the first as a powder-monkey, when he had conducted himself with such coolness that he had been chosen as captain's messenger in the second; and I suggested to him that it was within his power to send to the Naval School, annually, three boys who had served at least a year in the Navy.

He at once wrote on the back of a letter from the commander of the *Ottawa*, which I had handed him, to the Secretary of the Navy:—"If the appointments for this year have not been made, let this boy be appointed." The appointments had not been made, and I brought it home with me. It directed the lad to report for examination at the school, in July. Just as he was ready to start, his father looking over the law, discovered that he could not report until he was fourteen years of age, and which he would not be until September following. The poor child sat down and wept. He feared that he was not to go to the Naval School. He was, however, soon consoled by being told that "the President could make it right." It was my fortune to meet him the next morning at the doors of the Executive Chamber with his father.



Taking him by the hand, the little fellow, short for his age, dressed in the sailor's blue pants and shirt, I advanced with him to the President, who sat in his usual seat, and said:—"Mr. President, my young friend, Willie Bladen, finds a difficulty about his appointment. You have directed him to appear at the school in July; but he is not yet fourteen years of age." But before I got half of this out, the good President, laying down his spectacles, rose and said:—"Bless me! is that the boy who did so gallantly in those two great battles? Why, I feel that I should bow to him, and not he to me."

The little fellow had made his graceful bow. The President took the papers at once, and as soon as he learned that a postponement till September would suffice, made orders that the lad should report in that month. Then putting his hand on Willie's head, he said:—"Now, my boy, go home and have good fun during the two months, for they are about the last holiday you will get." The little fellow bowed himself out, feeling that the President of the United States, though a very great man, was one that he would like to have a game of romps with.

His Religion.

Mr. Lincoln was an eminently religious man. He lived in the consciousness of his mortality, and of the judgments of a just God. No wrecked mariner, storm-tossed 'mid ocean upon a raft, ever felt more thoroughly his dependence and that of those around him upon God, than Abraham Lincoln felt the dependence of this nation and himself. You remember the closing remarks of his brief address to the people of Springfield, on leaving them previous to his inauguration; you have read more or less of his State papers, and his addresses to communities through which he was passing; and you find in them all expressions indicative of his sense of this dependence. These

MARCH. Calculated for North, East, South and West. 1866.

W. & D.	Month, Days, &c.	Lat of St. Louis.		Aspects of Planets and other Miscellanies.	Lat. of Philada.		S. MOON'S	Moon's Signs.	Moon south.	High Water. Phila.	
		Sun rises & sets. h. m. h. m.	Moon r. & s. h. m.		Sun rises & sets. h. m. h. m.	Moon r. & s. h. m.					
T.	1 David	6 17 5 43	rises.	♀ ♂ ♀	6 24 5 36	rises.	12	♏	13	morn	2 18
F.	2 Simplicius	6 16 5 44	7 17	♀ grt. Hel. L. S.	6 23 5 37	7 17	12	♏	26	0 41	2 53
S.	3 Samuel	6 14 5 46	8 14	Sirius so. 7 h. 53 m.	6 21 5 39	8 15	12	♏	8	1 25	3 37

10) 3d Sunday in Lent. Luke 11. Day's length { 11 h. 34 m. St. Louis. 11 h. 20 m. Philada.

S.	4 Veronica	6 13 5 47	9 8	Rigel so. 6 h. 18 h.	6 20 5 40	9 10	12		20	2 9	4 21
M.	5 Frederick	6 12 5 48	10 3	Fort Brown, Tex., sur.	6 19 5 41	10 6	11		2	2 52	5 4
T.	6 Fridolin	6 11 5 49	10 58	♃ ♂ ♃ ☾ in Ap. [52.	6 17 5 43	11 2	11		14	3 36	5 48
W.	7 Perpetua	6 9 5 51	11 51	♃ stationary.	6 16 5 44	11 56	11		26	4 22	6 34
T.	8 Philemon	6 8 5 52	morn	Procyon so. 8 h. 26 m.	6 15 5 45	morn	11		7	5 8	7 20
F.	9 Prudence	6 7 5 53	0 43	♃. Day-br. 4, 53.	6 13 5 47	0 48	10		19	5 55	8 7
S.	10 Apolonius	6 5 5 55	1 32	♀ sets 6, 11. ☾	6 12 5 48	1 38	10		2	6 44	8 56

11) 4th Sunday in Lent. John 6. Day's length { 11 h. 53 m. St. Louis. 11 h. 38 m. Philada.

S.	11 Ernestus	6 4 5 56	2 22	Pollux so. 8 h. 19 m.	6 11 5 49	2 27	10		14	7 35	9 47
M.	12 Gregory	6 3 5 57	3 7	♃ ♂ ♃	6 10 5 50	3 12	10		27	8 26	10 38
T.	13 Macedon	6 2 5 58	3 50	Sirius so. 7 h. 14 m.	6 8 5 52	3 54	9		10	9 18	11 30
W.	14 Zachariah	6 0 6 0	4 31	♃ ♂ ♃	6 7 5 53	4 34	9		24	10 10	12 22
T.	15 Christophe	5 59 6 1	5 11	Twilig't ends 7, 38	6 6 5 54	5 13	9		8	11 3	1 15
F.	16 Cyprianus	5 58 6 2	5 50	♀ ♂ ♃	6 4 5 56	5 51	8		23	11 56	2 8
S.	17 St. Patrick	5 57 6 3	sets.	♃ ♂ ♃	6 3 5 57	sets.	8		7	0 50	2 50

12) 5th Sunday in Lent. John 8. Day's length { 12 h. 10 m. St. Louis. 11 h. 56 m. Philada.

S.	18 Anshelmus	5 55 6 5	8 31	♃ in Perihelion.	6 2 5 58	8 34	8		22	1 46	3 34
M.	19 Joseph	5 54 6 6	9 40	Day-break 4 h. 36 m.	6 0 6 0	9 44	8		7	2 43	4 31
T.	20 Matrona	5 53 6 7	10 49	☾ enters ♋ Spring	5 59 6 1	10 53	7		22	3 40	5 28
W.	21 Benedict	5 52 6 8	11 53	com. Days & nights eq.	5 57 6 3	11 58	7		6	4 38	6 26
T.	22 Paulina	5 51 6 9	morn	♃ ♂ ♃	5 56 6 4	morn	7		21	5 36	7 24
F.	23 Everad	5 49 6 11	0 50	♃. Day-br. 4, 30. ☾	5 55 6 5	0 56	6		5	6 31	8 19
S.	24 Gabriel	5 48 6 12	1 44	Qu. Eliz. d. 1603.	5 53 6 7	1 49	6		18	7 25	9 13

13) Palm Sunday. Matt. 21. Day's length { 12 h. 26 m. St. Louis. 12 h. 16 m. Philada.

S.	25 Ann. V. M.	5 47 6 13	2 31	Rigel sets 10 h. 28 m.	5 52 6 8	2 35	6		2	8 16	10 4
M.	26 Emanuel	5 46 6 14	3 12	☾ grt. Elong. E.	5 51 6 9	3 16	5		15	9 6	10 54
T.	27 Gustavus	5 45 6 15	3 50	Pollux so. 7 h. 20 m.	5 49 6 11	3 53	5		27	9 52	11 40
W.	28 Gideon	5 43 6 17	4 23	♃ grt. Hel. Lat. N.	5 48 6 12	4 25	5		10	10 37	12 25
T.	29 Eustasius	5 42 6 18	4 56	Regulus so. 9, 32.	5 47 6 13	4 57	5		22	11 22	1 10
F.	30 Good Frid.	5 41 6 19	rises.	☾ eclipsed.	5 45 6 15	rises.	4		4	morn	1 43
S.	31 Detlaus	5 40 6 20	7 1	Days length 12 h. 35 m.	5 44 6 16	7 3	4		16	0 5	2 17

5626. March 1, 2: Purim. 17. Rosh Hodesh Nissan. 31. Pesah, first day.

Moon's Phases.

ST. LOUIS.			PHILADELPHIA.		
Full Moon	dy.	h. m.	Full Moon	dy.	h. m.
Last Quarter	9	52 M.	Last Quarter	9	52 M.
New Moon	16	36 Ev.	New Moon	16	4 36 Ev.
First Quarter	23	7 2 M.	First Quarter	23	8 2 M.
Full Moon	30	10, 30 Ev.	Full Moon	30	11 30 Ev.

(8)

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st, 2d, cool and clear; 3, cloudy and moderate; 4, rain and wind; 5, moderate; 6, 7, cold and unpleasant; 8, 9, 10, rain and snow; 11, getting clear; 12, 13, fair; 14, changeable; 15, 16, heavy winds; 17, moderate; 18, 19, 20, rainy and cold; 21, getting clear; 22, 23, clear, pleasant; 24, changeable; 25, 26, stormy and cold; 27, 28, clear; 29, cloudy; 30, 31, changeable.

were not formal phrases, as they sometimes are in official papers. With Abraham Lincoln this consciousness was ever present.

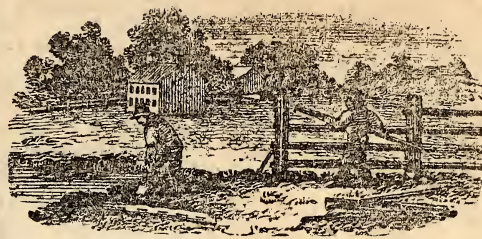
A Comparison between Abraham Lincoln and George Washington.

On the 14th of November, just five months before the President's assassination, at about the same time in the evening, I had the honor, in accordance with a request of a few of my friends, to present to him a medallion containing in gold the heads of Abraham Lincoln and George Washington, from dies of the same size. Opening by a spring, it showed them face to face. Under the Scotch crystal which covered its external surfaces were brief inscriptions, also in gold.

It had been made by Mr. Lewis R. Broomal, formerly the chief coiner at the Mint, but who had resigned that situation, and was not at the time an office-holder under the President. We were seated socially, the occasion was entirely informal; but I took the opportunity, in presenting the medallion to suggest to the company the appropriateness of thus enshrining the likenesses of Washington and Lincoln.

In doing this, I reminded Mr. Lincoln that Washington was an anti-slavery man, who, while he had favored the compromises of the Constitution, had done all he could personally to obliterate slavery; that his will had enfranchised those slaves over whom he had control, freeing "all others than the dower slaves;" that he had corresponded with Lafayette and others, expressing his sympathy with the slave, and hope that some means might be provided for the ultimate abolition of slavery; and that in those days to ask *that the slave be made free was to ask that he be made a citizen*; for at that period free colored men were citizens everywhere out of South Carolina, unless perhaps in Virginia and Delaware.

Having closed my conversational remarks, the President expressed his sense of the great beauty and value of the medallion, and turning to a book that lay near him, which proved to be a memoir of his own life, he read an extract from one of his speeches in the Douglas debate. It was a perfect reply to all that I had said. He did not accept the position beside Washington; he did not with undue diffidence disclaim it in the presence of so perfect a parallel. He read from a speech of his own, made long years before, a brief passage



showing that he had had knowledge derived from history of the truth of the assertions I had made respecting the equality of the free black and the white man in the earlier days of our republic, and the terrible reaction in public sentiment which slavery had wrought.

Mr. Lincoln's Sense of Dependence on God.

When he had concluded, I changed the subject of conversation by saying to him—"Mr. President, don't you think the Rebellion is very nearly at an end?" He took his spectacles from his brow, and raising his head, after a pause of a few seconds, said:—"I think it is; I think it is; but if we have not Divine support and guidance, there is room yet for us to fail utterly, and we will fail. Gentlemen, you have nothing but Divine support and guidance to rely upon. None of us yet comprehend this Rebellion and its power."

Thus at that time, when there seemed to be nothing to invoke an expression of that kind, his sense of his and our dependence upon God must have utterance.

The President and the Painter.

As every thing connected with the personal history of our late murdered President has now acquired a thrilling interest with the public, we make no excuse for giving the following incident in his life.

I have been urged by several friends to send you the enclosed poem, written down by myself from Mr. Lincoln's lips, and although it may not be new to all of your readers, the events of the last week give it now a peculiar interest.

The circumstances under which this copy was written are these; I was with the President alone one evening, in his room, during the time I was painting my large picture at the White House, last year. He presently threw aside his pen and papers, and began to talk to me of Shakspeare.

W. & S. D.	Month, Days, &c.	Lat. of St. Louis.			Aspects of Planets and other Miscellanies.	Lat. of Philada.			Day's length	Moon's Signs.	Moon south	High Water, Phila.	
		Sun rises & sets.	Moon r. & s.			Sun rises & sets.	Moon r. & s.						
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	s. d.	h. m.	h. m.		
14) Easter Sunday. Mark 16. Day's length												12 h. 42 m. St. Louis.	12 h. 32 m. Philada.
S.	1 Easter S.	5 39	6 21	7 54	1st Congress, 1789.	5 44	6 16	7 57	4		28	0 49	3 1
M.	2 Easter M.	5 38	6 22	8 49	Petersburg taken, 1865	5 43	6 17	8 53	4		10	1 32	3 44
T.	3 Ferdinand	5 37	6 23	9 44	Richmond taken, 1865.	5 41	6 19	9 48	3		22	2 17	4 29
W.	4 Ambrose	5 36	6 24	10 36	Goldsmith died, 1774.	5 40	6 20	10 41	3		4	3 3	5 15
T.	5 Maximus	5 35	6 25	11 26	Alioth in Merid. 11, 50	5 39	6 21	11 32	3		16	3 50	6 2
F.	6 Egesippus	5 33	6 27	morn	Gen. Lee routed, 1865.	5 38	6 22	morn	2		28	4 38	6 50
S.	7 Aaron	5 32	6 28	0 13	Regulus so. 8, 57. ☾	5 37	6 23	0 19	2		10	5 26	7 38
15) 1st Sunday after Easter. John 20. Day's length												12 h. 58 m. St. Louis.	12 h. 50 m. Philada.
S.	8 Celestinus	5 31	6 29	1 1	☽ ☿ ☽	5 35	6 25	1 6	2		23	6 16	8 28
M.	9 Prochorus	5 30	6 30	1 45	Gen. Lee surr. '65	5 34	6 26	1 49	2		5	7 6	9 18
T.	10 Daniel	5 29	6 31	2 25	Ft. Pulaski sur. 1862.	5 33	6 27	2 28	1		19	7 57	10 9
W.	11 Julius	5 28	6 32	3 5	Rigel sets 9 h. 16 m.	5 31	6 29	3 7	1		2	8 48	11 6
T.	12 Eustachius	5 26	6 34	3 43	☽ ☿ ☽	5 30	6 30	3 44	1		16	9 40	11 52
F.	13 Justinus	5 25	6 35	4 20	☿ Inf. ☽ ☽	5 29	6 31	4 20	0		1	10 33	12 45
S.	14 Tiburtius	5 24	6 36	5 0	Pres. Lincoln shot, '65.	5 28	6 32	4 58	0		16	11 29	1 41
16) 2d Sunday after Easter. John 11. Day's length												13 h. 14 m. St. Louis.	13 h. 6 m. Philada.
S.	15 Olympia	5 23	6 37	sets.	☽. Pres. Lincoln	5 27	6 33	sets.	1		1	0 26	2 26
M.	16 Calixtus	5 22	6 38	8 36	died, 7 1/2 A. M. '65.	5 25	6 35	8 34	1		16	1 24	3 12
T.	17 Rudolph	5 20	6 40	9 36	☿ sets 7 h. 38 m.	5 24	6 36	9 41	1		1	2 24	4 12
W.	18 Aeneas	5 19	6 41	10 40	Days increase 4 h. 1 m.	5 23	6 37	10 45	1		16	3 24	5 12
T.	19 Anicetas	5 18	6 42	11 37	☿ ☽ ☽	5 21	6 39	11 43	1		0	4 23	6 11
F.	20 Sulpitius	5 17	6 43	morn	☽ ☽ ☽	5 20	6 40	morn	1		14	5 19	7 7
S.	21 Adularius	5 16	6 44	0 28	☽. Day-br. 4, 36	5 19	6 41	0 33	2		28	6 13	8 1
17) 3d Sunday after Easter. John 16. Day's length												13 h. 30 m. St. Louis.	13 h. 24 m. Philada.
S.	22 Cajus	5 15	6 45	1 11	☽ rises 1 h. 25 m. mo.	5 18	6 42	1 15	2		11	7 3	8 51
M.	23 St. George	5 14	6 46	1 50	Regulus so. 7 h. 54 m.	5 17	6 43	1 53	2		24	7 51	9 39
T.	24 Albertus	5 13	6 47	2 27	Days length 13 h. 26.	5 15	6 45	2 29	2		7	8 36	10 24
W.	25 St. Mark.	5 12	6 48	2 59	Alioth in Merid. 10, 31	5 14	6 46	3 0	2		19	9 20	11 8
T.	26 Cletus	5 11	6 49	3 31	Johnston surr. 1865.	5 13	6 47	3 31	2		1	10 4	11 52
F.	27 Anastasius	5 9	6 51	4 2	Monroe born, 1758.	5 12	6 48	4 1	2		13	10 47	12 35
S.	28 Vitalis	5 8	6 52	4 33	☿ in ☽	5 11	6 49	4 31	3		25	11 30	1 18
18) 4th Sunday after Easter. John 16. Days length												13 h. 46 m. St. Louis.	13 h. 40 m. Philada.
S.	29 Sybilla	5 7	6 53	rises.	☽. ☽ ☽ ☽	5 10	6 50	rises.	3		7	morn	1 52
M.	30 Eutropius	5 6	6 54	7 40	☽ in Apogee.	5 8	6 52	7 43	3		19	0 14	2 26

5626. Ap. 1: Pesah, 2d day. 6, 7. Pes., 2 last days. 15, 16. Rosh Hod. Iyar. 29. Pesah Shenee.

Moon's Phases.

ST. LOUIS.			PHILADELPHIA.		
Last Quarter	dy.	h. m.	Last Quarter	dy.	h. m.
New Moon	8	2 41 M.	New Moon	8	3 41 M.
First Quarter	15	1 2 M.	First Quarter	15	2 2 M.
Full Moon	21	4 30 Ev.	Full Moon	21	5 30 Ev.
	29	3 22 Ev.		29	4 22 Ev.

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st, 2d, pleasant; 3, cloudy; 4, 5, rain; 6, clear; 7, 8, changeable and rainy; 9, 10, stormy; 11, 12, clear; 13, 14, 15, cloudy, alternating with sun-shine; 16, cold; 17, some snow; 18, 19, changeable, but moderate; 20, warm; 21, thunder showers; 22, 23, 24, changeable; 25, clear; 26, 27, cloudy and rainy; 28, 29, pleasant; 30, changeable.

He sent little "Tad," his son, to the library to bring a copy of the plays, and then read to me several of his favorite passages, showing genuine appreciation of the great poet. Relapsing into a sadder strain, he laid the book aside, and leaning back in his chair, said:

"There is a poem which has been a great favorite with me for years, which was first shown to me when a young man by a friend, and which I afterwards saw and cut from a newspaper and learned by heart. 'I would,' he continued, 'give a great deal to know who wrote it, but I have never been able to ascertain.'"

Then, half closing his eyes, he repeated to me the lines which I enclose to you. Greatly pleased and interested, I told him I would like, if ever an opportunity occurred, to write them down from his lips. He said he would some time try to give them to me. A few days afterward he asked me to accompany him to the temporary studio of Mr. Swayne, the sculptor, who was making a bust of him at the Treasury Department. While he was sitting for the bust I was suddenly reminded of the poem, and said to him that *then* would be a good time to dictate it to me. He complied, and sitting upon some books at his feet, as nearly as I can remember, I wrote the lines down, one by one, from his lips.

With great regard, very truly yours,

F. B. CARPENTER.

Oh! Why should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud?

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift, fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around and together be laid;
And the young and the old, and the low and the high
Shall moulder to dust and together shall lie.

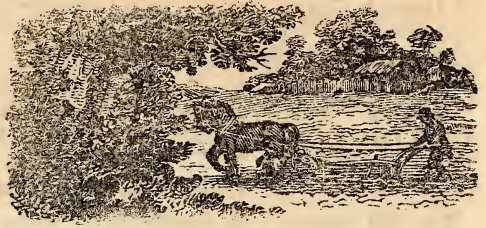
The infant a mother attended and loved;
The mother that infant's affection who proved;
The husband that mother and infant who blessed,
Each, all, are away to their dwellings of rest.

The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in whose eye,
Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by;
And the memory of those who loved her and praised
Are alike from the minds of the living erased.

The hand of the king that the sceptre hath borne;
The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn:
The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.

The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap;
The herdsman, who climbed with his goats up the steep;
The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

The saint who enjoyed the communion of heaven,
The sinner who dared to remain unforgiven,
The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just,
Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.



So the multitude goes, like the flower or the weed
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same our fathers have been;
We see the same sights our fathers have seen—
We drink the same stream and view the same sun—
And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think;
From the death we are shrinking our fathers would shrink;
To the life we are clinging they also would cling;
But it speeds for us all, like a bird on the wing.

They loved, but the story we cannot unfold;
They scorned, but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They grieved, but no wail from their slumbers will come;
They joyed, but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died, aye! they died; we things that are now,
That walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
And make in their dwellings a transient abode,
Meet the things that they met on the pilgrimage road.

Yea! hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
We mingle together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath;
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death,
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud—
Oh why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

"Now," said he, "I do not know where there is anything truer, more touching, more rythmical than that; and I wish that if any of you should chance at any time to learn the name of the author, you would let me know it. I have known the poem for years, but I have never been able to learn who wrote it, and I want to regard him by name as a friend." Do you mark why he wanted to know the author? He wanted to know the name that he might love the individual who had given him so much pleasure.*

* The poem which was such a favorite with the late President, was written by Wm. Knox, an Irish poet of considerable talent, who died in Edinburgh in 1825, at the age of thirty-six. His earlier years were tainted with dissipation, but at intervals the religious impressions he received from his parents in childhood would be evidenced by the verses he would write on sacred subjects. In the copy of this poem now going the rounds of the press, two stanzas are omitted—the fourth and the seventh. We print it entire.

W. & D.	Month, Days, &c.	Lat. of St. Louis				Aspects of Planets and other Miscellanies.	Lat. of Philada.				Moon's Signs.	Moon's South	High Water, Phila.
		Sun rises & sets.	Moon r. & s.	h. m.	h. m.		Sun rises & sets.	Moon r. & s.	h. m.	h. m.			
T.	1 <i>Phil., Jac.</i>	5 56 55	8 31	♄	in Aphelion.	5 76 53	8 36	3		1 1 0	3 12		
W.	2 Sigismund	5 46 56	9 21	♃	south 11 h. 46 m.	5 66 54	9 27	3		13 1 47	3 59		
T.	3 <i>Inv. of Cr.</i>	5 36 57	10 10	♃	Alioth in Merid. 10, 0.	5 56 55	10 16	3		25 2 34	4 46		
F.	4 Florianus	5 26 58	10 58	♃	Yorktown evac. '62.	5 46 56	11 3	3		7 3 22	5 34		
S.	5 Godard	5 16 59	11 41	♃	Bat. Williams'bg, 1863.	5 36 57	11 46	4		19 4 11	6 23		

20) 5th Sunday after Easter. John 16, Day's length { 14 h. 0 m. St. Louis. 13 h. 56 m. Philada.

S.	6 Aggeus	5 07 0	morn	♃	♃ ♄ ♃	5 26 58	morn	4		2 5 0	7 12	
M.	7 Domicilla	5 07 0	0 21	♃	♃ ♄ ♃	5 16 59	0 25	4		14 5 49	8 1	
T.	8 Stanislaus	4 59 7	1 0	♃	Sirius sets 9, 35.	5 07 0	1 3	4		27 6 38	8 50	
W.	9 Job	4 58 7	2 1 37	♃	♃ in Perihelion.	4 59 7	1 1 39	4		11 7 29	9 41	
T.	10 <i>Ascens. D.</i>	4 57 7	3 2 14	♃	Bat. Spottsylvania. '64.	4 58 7	2 2 15	4		25 8 20	10 32	
F.	11 Mamertus	4 56 7	4 2 52	♃	♃ ♄ ♃	4 57 7	3 2 51	4		9 9 12	11 24	
S.	12 Pancratius	4 55 7	5 3 32	♃	♃ grt. Elong. W.	4 56 7	4 3 30	4		24 10 8	12 20	

21) 6th Sunday after Easter. John 15, Day's length { 14 h. 12 m. St. Louis. 14 h. 10 m. Philada.

S.	13 Servatius	4 54 7	6 4 14	♃	Spica south 9 h. 52 m.	4 55 7	5 4 11	4		9 11 5	1 17	
M.	14 Christian	4 53 7	7 sets.	♃	♃ ♄ ♃ in Per.	4 54 7	6 sets.	4		24 0 5	2 5	
T.	15 Sophia	4 53 7	8 21	♃	♃ ♄ ♃	4 53 7	8 27	4		9 1 6	2 54	
W.	16 Peregrine	4 52 7	8 9 22	♃	♃ ♄ ♃	4 52 7	8 9 28	4		24 2 7	3 55	
T.	17 Venantius	4 51 7	9 10 20	♃	Days incr. 4 h. 25 m.	4 51 7	9 10 25	4		9 3 7	4 55	
F.	18 Liborius	4 51 7	9 11 9	♃	Grant inv. Vicksb. '63.	4 50 7	10 11 13	4		24 4 4	5 52	
S.	19 Potentia	4 50 7	10 11 50	♃	Alioth in Merid. 8, 54.	4 50 7	10 11 33	4		7 4 57	6 45	

22) Whit Sunday. John 14, Day's length { 14 h. 22 m. St. Louis. 14 h. 22 m. Philada.

S.	20 <i>Whit Sun.</i>	4 49 7	11 morn	♃	♃ stationary.	4 49 7	11 morn	4		21 5 47	7 35	
M.	21 Prudence	4 48 7	12 0 28	♃	♃ ♄ ♃ ♃ ♄ ♃	4 48 7	12 0 30	4		4 6 34	8 22	
T.	22 Helena	4 48 7	12 1 3	♃	♃ grt. Hel. L. S.	4 47 7	13 1 4	4		16 7 19	9 7	
W.	23 <i>Emberday</i>	4 47 7	13 1 34	♃	♃ south 10 h. 18 m.	4 46 7	14 1 34	4		28 8 2	9 50	
T.	24 Johanna	4 46 7	14 2 5	♃	Twilight ends 9 h. 9 m.	4 46 7	14 2 4	3		10 8 46	10 34	
F.	25 Urbanus	4 46 7	14 2 37	♃	Arcturus so. 9 h. 56 m.	4 45 7	15 2 35	3		22 9 29	11 17	
S.	26 Beda	4 45 7	15 3 9	♃	♃ ♄ ♃	4 44 7	16 3 6	3		4 10 12	12 0	

23) Trinity Sunday. John 3, Day's length { 14 h. 30 m. St. Louis. 14 h. 34 m. Philada.

S.	27 Lucina	4 45 7	15 3 45	♃	♃ in Apogee.	4 43 7	17 3 41	3		16 10 58	12 46	
M.	28 William	4 44 7	16 4 20	♃	Corinth evacuated, 62.	4 43 7	17 4 15	3		28 11 44	1 32	
T.	29 Maximilian	4 44 7	16 rises.	♃	♃ ♄ ♃ Days length,	4 42 7	18 rises.	3		10 morn	2 7	
W.	30 Wigand	4 43 7	17 8 8	♃	♃ ♄ ♃ ♃ [14, 33,	4 41 7	19 8 14	3		22 0 31	2 43	
T.	31 <i>Corp. Chr.</i>	4 43 7	17 8 55	♃	♃ in Perihelion.	4 41 7	19 9 1	3		4 1 19	3 31	

5626. May 3: Lag Laomer. 15. Rosh Hodesh Sivan. 20. 21. Shebuot.

Moon's Phases

ST. LOUIS.			PHILADELPHIA.		
dy.	h.	m.	dy.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	7	3 41 Ev.	Last Quarter	7	4 41 Ev.
New Moon	14	8 57 M.	New Moon	14	9 57 M.
First Quarter	21	3 57 M.	First Quarter	21	4 57 M.
Full Moon	29	7 17 M.	Full Moon	29	8 17 M.

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st, cool; 2, pleasant; 3, 4, cloudy, with showers; 6, getting clear; 6, 7, 8, pleasant spring weather; 9, 10, rather cool, cloudy; 11, 12, 13, clear and pleasant, with cold nights; 14, cloudy; 15, 16, warm; 17, 18, cool, with rain; 19, changeable; 20, 21, 22, warm; 23, thunder, showers; 24, 25, pleasant; 26, cloudy; 27, 28, rainy; 29, changeable; 30, 31, very warm.

Mr. Lincoln as a Husband and Father.

When we parted from him he said :—

“Gentlemen, I am deeply grateful to you for this visit. The heavy rain that has kept other visitors away has been a comfort to me. Since I became a candidate for the Presidency I have not enjoyed two consecutive hours of conversation on literature until to-night, and I feel so refreshed, that if I could only hope to have the time, I would beg you to come soon again.”

His intercourse with his family was beautiful as that with his friends. I think that father never loved his children more fondly than he. The President never seemed grander in my sight than when stealing upon him in the evening, I would find him with a book open before him (as you have seen him in the popular photograph,) and little “Tad” beside him. There were of course a great many very curious books sent to him, and it seemed to be one of the special delights of his life to open those books at such an hour that this little boy could stand beside him, and they could talk as he turned over the pages, the father thus giving to the little fellow a portion of that care and attention of which he was ordinarily deprived by the duties of office pressing upon the father.

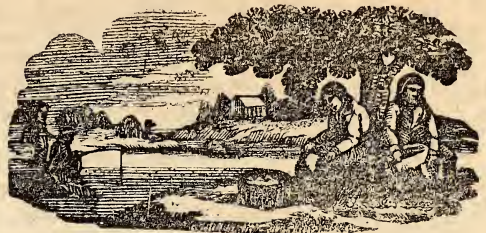
The prostration of Mr. Lincoln’s excellent wife is complete. It is but the natural consequence of the withdrawal, not of so distinguished a husband, but of so gentle and devoted a companion. But of this I must not speak. Upon the details of their life it would be sacrilege to intrude.

How he Earned his First Dollar.

Who trained this man for the able performance of the functions of his great office—for these relations to individuals which should forever be instructive when embodied, as they will be in his biography, to go down through the ages? Did you ever hear how he earned his first dollar? It tells the story of his early life, and it is a story that every poor American boy should hear.

And you, ladies, who are preparing yourselves for the highest office, I was about to say, that can be entrusted to man or woman, that of training the young for the duties of American citizenship and the hope of Heaven, should all know this incident, for it will make you feel that the humblest child confided to you may be a charge that in its development will prove to have been sublime.

One evening in the Executive Chamber there were present a number of gentlemen, among them Mr. Seward.



A point in the conversation suggesting the thought, Mr. Lincoln said, “Seward, you never heard, did you, how I earned my first dollar?” “No,” said Mr. Seward. “Well,” replied he, “I was about eighteen years of age. I belonged, you know to what they call down South the ‘scrubs,’ people who do not own land and slaves are nobody there. But we had succeeded in raising, chiefly by my labor, sufficient produce, as I thought, to justify me in taking down the river to sell.

“After much persuasion I had got the consent of my mother to go, and constructed a little flatboat large enough to take the barrel or two of things, that we had gathered, with myself and little bundle down to New Orleans. A steamer was coming down the river. We have, you know, no wharves on the Western streams, and the custom was, if passengers were at any of the landings, for them to go out in a boat, the steamer stopping and taking them on board.

“I was contemplating my new flatboat and wondering whether I could make it stronger or improve it in any particular, when two men came down to the shore in carriages with trunks, and looking at the different boats singled out mine, and asked, ‘Who owns this?’ I answered somewhat modestly, ‘I do.’ ‘Will you,’ said one of them, ‘take us and our trunks out to the steamer?’ ‘Certainly,’ said I. I was very glad to have the chance of earning something. I supposed that each would give me two or three bits. The trunks were put on my flatboat, the passengers seated themselves on the trunks, and I sculled them out to the steamboat.

“They got on board, and I lifted up their heavy trunks, and put them on deck. The steamer was about to put on steam again, when I called out that they had forgotten to pay me. Each of them took from his pocket a silver half dollar, and threw it on the floor of my boat. I could scarcely believe my eyes as I picked up the money. Gentlemen, you may think it was a very little

thing, and in these days it seems to me like a trifle; but it was a most important incident in my life. I could scarcely credit that I, a poor boy, had earned a dollar in less than a day—that by honest work I had earned a dollar. The world seemed wider and fairer before me. I was a more hopeful and confident being from that time.”

Abraham Lincoln a Martyr to our Prejudice.

It was not man, it was not our system of instruction, that made Abraham Lincoln what he was. Yet society, and our system of instruction, and our free institutions, had much to do with the development of his character. His would have been a gentle and a generous nature anywhere. But it would not have been precisely what it was anywhere else than in this country. He is gone from us. He died a martyr to his love of mankind. He died at the hands of the institution of slavery. He died, my friends—alas! it is too true—the victim of our pride and prejudice. Not J. Wilkes Booth killed Abraham Lincoln. He was a mere instrument in the hands of the murderous people of the country—the murderous people of the South—sustained and encouraged in a bad and atheistical faith by how large a portion of the people of the North! You would be shocked, young ladies, if I should ask you whether your delicate hands did not strengthen the assassin's arm? You would revolt and grow angry at me if I should earnestly ask you whether your gentle voices did not encourage him to strike the fatal blow? Yet may it not have been so? Let us see.

Abraham Lincoln removed to prove an attribute of God.

Abraham Lincoln knew well that the Divine Power on which he leaned was a God of justice. And yet, my friends, it seems to me that his taking off was permitted in order to bring the American people to a sense of the fact that justice is an attribute of God, and that justice and judgment are laws of His providence. The grandest crime recorded in history was just being drawn apparently to an end—a crime having its origin in a desire to extend and perpetuate a system of crime, for slavery was well called by John Wesley ‘the sum of all villainies.’ It is idle to talk of the beatitudes in connection with slavery. The Ten Commandments were every one of them violated by the holder of every slave. Yet this great war, which has made our fields green in their luxuri-



ance by the blood that has been poured out upon them—this great war, that has darkened every home, that has made the South a desolation and the North a house of mourning, was begun to extend and perpetuate that great and inhuman crime. It has been itself a crime from the beginning. It has been characterized by more of inhumanity than the war of any other. Christian nation within the later centuries. I need not speak of soldiers who, in the midst of plenty have pined and died of starvation; I need not refer to the instances in which food has been laid around their prisons that they might reach for it, and then, as the starving man extended a trembling hand to snatch a mouthful of food, he might be shot.

I need not refer to the murdering in cold blood of prisoners taken in war. I need not recite these horrors. The war itself has been one grand horror, and the people were beginning to perceive that the God of Providence was thus punishing the nation for the sin of slavery. Yet what was likely to be the result? We were rejoicing over coming peace. We were careless as to the terms of peace. Leading organs of the country, even in our own city, proposed that the past should be forgotten; that, slavery being abolished, all else should be foregone—that the confiscation acts should be repealed, and that property which had been confiscated should be restored to its wicked and rebellious owners.

At least such was the intimation, for it was said that no property was held by so slight a tenure as that which had been acquired under the confiscation acts. The fear had gone abroad that our good President was about to permit mercy to triumph over justice, and issue another and broader proclamation of amnesty, so that God should see that our nation put at defiance that one of His laws which makes punishment the inevitable sequence of crime.

W. & D.	Month Days &c.	Lat of St. Louis.		Moon r. & s.	Aspects of Planets and other Miscellanies.	Lat. of Philada.		Moon's Signs.	Moon south.	High Water. Phila.
		Sun rises & sets.	Moon r. & s.			Sun rises & sets.	Moon r. & s.			
27) 5th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 5 Day's length { 14 h. 36 m. St. Louis. 14 h. 48 m. Philada.										
S.	1 Theobald	4 42	7 18	9 42	♃ south 6 h. 38 m.	4 36	7 24	9 44	3 ♉	21 2 33 4 45
M.	2 <i>Visit. V.M.</i>	4 42	7 18	10 16	♄ Antares so. 9 h. 38. ☾	4 36	7 24	10 18	4 ♋	4 3 22 5 34
T.	3 Cornelius	4 43	7 17	10 51	☉ in Apogee.	4 37	7 23	10 52	4 ♌	17 4 10 6 22
W.	4 <i>Independ.</i>	4 43	7 17	11 28	Vicksburg surr. 1863.	4 37	7 23	11 27	4 ♍	1 4 59 7-11
T.	5 Demetrius	4 44	7 16	morn	♃ 5. Bat. Carthage, 1861.	4 37	7 23	morn	4 ♎	15 5 50 8 2
F.	6 <i>John Huss</i>	4 44	7 16	0 5	☾ Monterey tak. '47	4 38	7 22	0 3	4 ♏	29 6 42 8 54
S.	7 Edelburga	4 45	7 15	0 44	♄ ♃ ☽	4 38	7 22	0 42	5 ♐	13 7 36 9 48
28) 6th Sunday after Trinity. Matt. 5. Day's length { 14 h. 28 m. St. Louis. 14 h. 42 m. Philada.										
S.	8 Aquila	4 46	7 14	1 28	Ed. Burke died, 1797.	4 39	7 21	1 25	5 ♉	27 8 32 10 44
M.	9 Zeno	4 46	7 14	2 19	☾ in Perigee.	4 39	7 21	2 14	5 ♋	12 9 31 11 43
T.	10 <i>J. Calvin b.</i>	4 47	7 13	3 16	♃ stationary.	4 40	7 20	3 10	5 ♌	27 10 31 12 43
W.	11 Pius	4 47	7 13	4 16	♄ ♃ ☽	4 40	7 20	4 10	5 ♍	11 11 31 1 43
T.	12 Henry	4 48	7 12	sets	♃ 11. Antares so. 8, 58 ☾	4 41	7 19	sets.	5 ♎	26 0 30 2 30
F.	13 <i>Margareth</i>	4 49	7 11	8 20	☾ Fomalh. ris. 11, 8.	4 41	7 19	8 22	5 ♏	10 1 25 3 13
S.	14 Bonavent.	4 49	7 11	8 58	♄ ♃ ☽	4 42	7 18	9 0	5 ♐	24 2 17 4 5
29) 7th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 8. Day's length { 14 h. 20 m. St. Louis. 14 h. 32 m. Philada.										
S.	15 <i>Apostles' d.</i>	4 50	7 10	9 35	♀ ♃ ☽	4 43	7 17	9 36	6 ♉	7 3 7 4 55
M.	16 Hilary	4 51	7 9	10 7	♄ Altair so. 0 h. 13 morn.	4 43	7 17	10 7	6 ♋	20 3 53 5 41
T.	17 Alexius	4 51	7 9	10 39	♃ rises 7 h. 32 m.	4 44	7 16	10 38	6 ♌	3 4 38 6 26
W.	18 Maternus	4 52	7 8	11 11	♄ Spica sets 10 h. 59 m.	4 45	7 15	11 9	6 ♍	15 5 22 7 10
T.	19 Ruffina	4 53	7 7	11 44	♃ 19. Vega in Mer. 10, 42.	4 46	7 14	11 41	6 ♎	27 6 6 7 54
F.	20 Elijah	4 54	7 6	morn	☾ ♃ ♃ ☽	4 46	7 14	morn	6 ♏	9 6 50 8 38
S.	21 Praxedes	4 54	7 6	0 18	☾ in Apogee.	4 47	7 13	0 14	6 ♐	21 7 36 9 24
30) 8th Sunday after Trinity. Matt. 7. Days length { 14 h. 10 m. St. Louis. 14 h. 24 m. Philada.										
S.	22 <i>Mar. Mag.</i>	4 55	7 5	0 57	♄ Burns died, 1796.	4 48	7 12	0 52	6 ♉	3 8 22 10 10
M.	23 Apolinaris	4 56	7 4	1 36	☾ Twilight ends 8 h. 56.	4 49	7 11	1 31	6 ♋	15 9 10 10 58
T.	24 Christiana	4 57	7 3	2 22	♄ grt. Elong E.	4 50	7 10	2 16	6 ♌	27 9 58 11 46
W.	25 <i>St. James</i>	4 58	7 2	3 10	♄ Altair so. 11, 32. ☾	4 51	7 9	3 4	6 ♍	9 10 48 12 36
T.	26 <i>St. Anne</i>	4 59	7 1	4 2	☾ ♃ ♃ ☽	4 52	7 8	3 57	6 ♎	22 11 38 1 26
F.	27 Martha	5 0	7 0	rises.	☾ 27. Bat. Bolivar,	4 52	7 8	rises.	6 ♏	5 morn 2 3
S.	28 Pantaleon	5 1	6 59	7 41	♄ in Aph. [Ten., '62.	4 53	7 7	7 44	6 ♐	18 0 28 2 40
31) 9th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 16. Day's length { 13 h. 56 m. St. Louis. 14 h. 12 m. Philada.										
S.	29 Beatrix	5 2	6 58	8 19	♃ ♃ ☽	4 54	7 6	8 21	6 ♉	1 1 18 3 30
M.	30 Upton	5 3	6 57	8 54	♄ Bat. of Warsaw, 1656.	4 55	7 5	8 55	6 ♋	14 2 8 4 20
T.	31 Germanus	5 4	6 56	9 31	Days length, 14 h. 10.	4 56	7 4	9 31	6 ♌	23 2 57 5 9

5626. July 1: Fast of Tamooz. 13. Rosh Hodesh Ab.

Moon's Phases.

ST. LOUIS.		PHILADELPHIA.	
dy.	h. m.	dy.	h. m.
Last Quarter	5 8 3 M.	Last Quarter	5 9 3 M.
New Moon	11 11 34 Ev.	New Moon	12 0 34 M.
First Quarter	19 9 43 M.	First Quarter	19 10 43 M.
Full Moon	27 10 12 M.	Full Moon	27 11 12 M.

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st, 2d, cloudy, with thunder-storms; 3, 4, 5 clear and very hot; 6, 7, sultry; 8, 9, thunder-showers; 10, 11, 12, clear and bright; 13, 14, 15, hot weather; 16, 17, cloudy and changeable; 18, 19, 20, very warm again; 21, 22, heavy thunder-storms; 23, 24, 25, clear and bright; 26, 27, changeable; 28, 29, hot, with thunder-showers; 30, 31, cloudy and rainy.

His Work was Finished.

It is not for us to read the designs of Providence; but we may look reverentially at its workings, and strive to draw from them guidance and wisdom. And this is the lesson I read in this mournful incident:—That the time had come when Abraham Lincoln, who had been commissioned to lead the people out of the house of bondage, had completed his work, and when a judge was to be substituted for a loving leader; and that the South, illustrating again how God can make the wrath of man to praise Him, became the instrument of working the change.

In the name of the South, on behalf of the South, and uttering in the moment of the monstrous deed the motto of the State of Virginia, the assassin struck down the friend of the South and mankind, and substituted an earnest judge, who will demand that the law in its severity be enforced against those who have lived so long in bloody violation of law—human and divine.

What are our Duties?

And now let me briefly ask, What are our duties? We must strengthen the hands of him to whom the direction of our national affairs has been so suddenly confided. We will sustain the nation by sustaining him. We must cherish the virtues so widely illustrated by the great departed. His words are now immortal; and by his standard shall we be judged by posterity. He favored freedom for the slave. He favored the political equality of all men. He would have given to every man and woman in the land a home, which father, husband, or son might defend. Four millions of our people have not known such homes. He would have secured them to all. He would have purged from the land the prejudice which curses us on the one hand, and oppresses the poor on the other.

Shall we not strive to erect his most fitting monument by showing, in the course of our lives, and by the influence we exercise, that he was the wisest and the best, and that he foresaw what God desired the nation to do, and led the people by his example?

Acting thus, we shall be blessed, and we will stand well in the eyes of those who shall follow us as countrymen. But do as we may, our actions will be judged by the high standard of rectitude, truth, humanity, and devotion to man and God, which have characterized the obscure private life and the shining public career of Abraham Lincoln.



RECOLLECTIONS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal gives an account of a conversation with the late President, from which it appears that he had a presentiment that he should not survive the close of the war.

The writer says:

He may not have looked for it from the hand of an assassin, but he felt sure that his life would end with the war long ago. He told me "that he was certain he should not outlast the rebellion." It was in last July. As you will remember, there was dissension then among the Republican leaders. Many of his best friends had deserted him, and were talking of an opposition convention to nominate another candidate, and universal gloom was among the people. The North was tired of the war, and supposed an honorable peace attainable. Mr. Lincoln knew that it was not—that any peace at that time would be only disunion. Speaking of it, he said: "I have faith in the people; they will not consent to disunion. The danger is, they are misled. Let them know the truth, and the country is safe." He looked haggard and careworn, and further on in the interview I remarked on his appearance, saying: "You are wearing yourself out with hard work." "I can't work less," he answered; "but it isn't that—work never troubled me. Things look badly and I can't avoid anxiety. Personally, I care nothing about a re-election; but if our divisions defeat us, I fear for the country." When I suggested that right must eventually triumph, that I had never despaired of the result, he said: "Neither have I, but I may not live to see it. I feel a presentiment that I shall not outlast the rebellion. When it is over my work will be done."

A GENTLEMAN, complaining of the income tax, says he cannot put on his boots in the morning without a stamp.

W. & D.	Month, Days, &c.	Lat. of St. Louis.		Aspects of Planets and other Miscellanies.	Lat. of Philada.		S. Low.	Moon's Signs.	Moon south.	High Water. Phila.
		Sun rises & sets. h. m.	Moon r. & s. h. m.		Sun rises & sets. h. m.	Moon r. & s. h. m.				
W.	1 Lammasd.	5 56 55	10 8	J. Edwards d. 1801. ☾	4 57 7	3 10 7	6		11 3 48	6 0
T.	2 Stephen	5 66 54	10 45	Antares so. 7 h. 36 m.	4 58 7	2 10 43	6		25 4 39	6 51
F.	3 Augustus	5 76 53	11 28	☽ Day-br. 3, 11.	4 59 7	1 11 25	6		9 5 31	7 43
S.	4 Dominick	5 86 52	morn	☾ Bat. Magenta, '59	5 0 7	0 morn	6		24 6 26	8 38

32) 10th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 19. Day's length { 13 h. 42 m. St. Louis. 13 h. 58 m. Philada.

S.	5 Oswald	5 96 51	0 13	☾ in Per. 3 6 ☽	5 16 59	0 9 6	5		8 7 23	9 35
M.	6 An. of Chr.	5 106 50	1 5	☽ stationary.	5 26 58	1 0 6	6		22 8 20	10 32
T.	7 Godfrey	5 116 49	2 4	☽ 6 ☽	5 36 57	1 58 5	5		6 9 19	11 31
W.	8 Emily	5 126 48	3 3	Ney shot, 1815.	5 46 56	2 58 5	5		21 10 17	12 29
T.	9 Ericus	5 136 47	4 6	Bat. Cedar Mt., Va., '62	5 56 55	4 2 5	5		5 11 12	1 24
F.	10 St. Lawr.	5 146 46	sets.	☽ 10. ☽ sets 10, 25.	5 66 54	sets.	5		19 0 6	2 6
S.	11 Titus	5 156 45	7 31	☽ 6 ☽	5 76 53	7 33 5	5		2 0 56	2 44

33) 11th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 18. Day's length { 13 h. 28 m. St. Louis. 13 h. 42 m. Philada.

S.	12 Clara	5 166 44	8 6	Gallatin died, 1849.	5 96 51	8 7 5	5		15 1 45	3 33
M.	13 Hildebert	5 176 43	8 38	☽ 6 ☽	5 106 50	8 38 5	5		28 2 31	4 19
T.	14 Eusebia	5 186 42	9 10	Sheridan d. 1783.	5 116 49	9 9 4	4		11 3 16	5 4
W.	15 Asc. V. M.	5 196 41	9 43	N. Bonaparte b. 1769.	5 126 48	9 41 4	4		23 4 0	5 48
T.	16 Rochus	5 206 40	10 16	☽ 6 ☽	5 136 47	10 13 4	4		5 4 44	6 32
F.	17 Bertram	5 226 38	10 53	☽ grt. Hel. L. S.	5 146 46	10 49 4	4		17 5 30	7 18
S.	18 Agapetus	5 236 37	11 33	☽ 3. ☽ in Apo.	5 156 45	11 28 4	4		29 6 16	8 4

34) 12th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 7. Day's length { 13 h. 12 m. St. Louis. 13 h. 26 m. Phil. da.

S.	19 Sebaldus	5 246 36	morn	Ind'n massac. Min. '62.	5 176 43	morn	3		11 7 2	8 50
M.	20 Bernard	5 256 35	0 14	☽ so. 9 h. 47 m.	5 186 42	0 9 3	3		23 7 50	9 38
T.	21 Rebecca	5 266 34	1 2	William IV. b. 1765 ☾	5 196 41	0 56 3	3		5 8 39	10 27
W.	22 Philibert	5 276 33	1 52	☽ 6 ☽	5 206 40	1 47 3	3		17 9 29	11 17
T.	23 Zacheus	5 286 32	2 48	Twilight ends 8 h. 25.	5 216 39	2 43 2	2		0 10 20	12 8
F.	24 St. Barth.	5 306 30	3 47	☽ Vega in Mer. 8, 20	5 236 37	3 43 2	2		13 11 10	12 58
S.	25 Ludovicus	5 316 29	rises:	☽ 25. Alt. so. 9, 28.	5 246 36	rises.	2		26 morn	1 35

35) 13th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 10. Day's length { 12 h. 56 m. St. Louis. 13 h. 10 m. Philada.

S.	26 Samuel	5 326 28	6 55	Days length 13, 11.	5 256 35	6 56 2	2		10 0 1	2 13
M.	27 Gebhard	5 336 27	7 30	Traitor Floyd d. 1863.	5 266 34	7 30 1	2		24 0 52	3 4
T.	28 St. August	5 346 26	8 8	☽ south 9 h. 13 m.	5 286 32	8 7 1	1		8 1 43	3 55
W.	29 St. John b.	5 366 24	8 47	☽ stationary.	5 296 31	8 45 1	1		22 2 35	4 47
T.	30 Benjamin	5 376 23	9 28	☾ in Perigee.	5 306 30	9 25 fast.	1		6 3 28	5 40
F.	31 Paulina	5 386 22	10 13	Bunyan d. 1688.	5 316 29	10 9 fast.	1		20 4 22	6 34

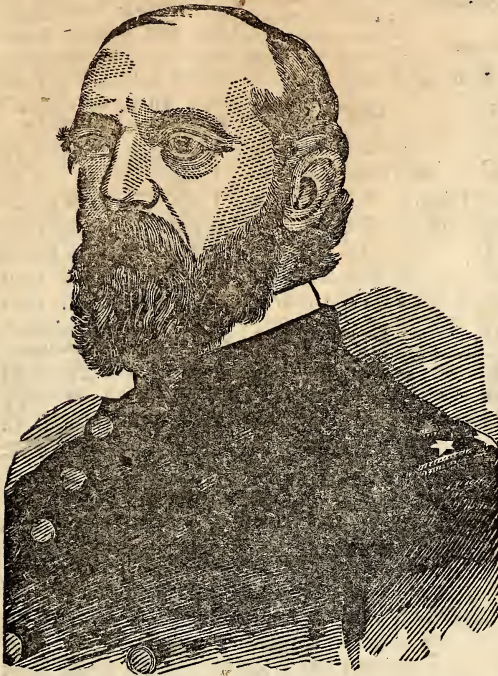
5626. August 11. 12: Rosh Hodesh Elul.

Moon's Phases.

ST. LOUIS.			PHILADELPHIA.		
dy.	h.	m.	dy.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	3	15 Ev.	Last Quarter	3	15 Ev.
New Moon	10	8 35 M.	New Moon	10	9 35 M.
First Quarter	18	3 15 M.	First Quarter	18	4 15 M.
Full Moon	25	9 33 Ev.	Full Moon	25	10 33 Ev.

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st, 2d, hot; 3, sultry; 4, 5, thunder-showers; 6, 7, clear and warm; 8, variable; 9, 10, cloudy and rain; 11, 12, 13, clear and fair; 14, 15, hot; 16, 17, changeable; 18, warm and clear; 19, 20, hot; 21, 22, 23, moderate; 24, 25, 26, pleasant weather with cool nights; 27, cloudy and changeable; 28, 29, showers in some parts; 30, 31, warm and pleasant.



LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE.

Few commanders of the Union army have, during the progress of the rebellion, been brought more prominently before the country, or have labored more zealously and heroically in the great cause for which the freemen of the North and West were contending, than GENERAL GEORGE GORDON MEADE, a citizen, of whom Pennsylvania is justly proud, and a patriot, whose worth the country acknowledges and admires.

On the thirty-first of December, 1815, the subject of our sketch was born, and when an infant was brought by his parents to Philadelphia. At an early age he was sent to a school in Georgetown, District of Columbia, where he remained for some time under the preceptorial care of Mr. Salmon P. Chase, since the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, but who then was known only as a worthy teacher of considerable ability and talent. From Mr. Chase's school he was trans-



ferred to a Military Academy at Mount Airy, near Philadelphia, and in September, 1831, had his name inscribed upon the roll at West Point as a cadet. On the first of July, 1835, having graduated on the previous day, in a class which numbered among its members, Naglee, Morell, Martindale, Haupt, Roberts and others, who have since acquired distinction as Generals, he entered the army as Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery, and was immediately ordered to Florida. During his campaign in that State, he performed valuable service, and was only saved from being a victim in the horrible "Dade Massacre" by an attack of illness, which prevented his serving with his regiment at the time.

He became a full Second Lieutenant on the last day of December of the same year, and in the latter part of October, 1836, resigned his connection with the service.

On the nineteenth day of May, 1842, he was re-appointed in the army as Second Lieutenant of the Topographical Engineers. Soon after the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, Lieutenant Meade received orders to proceed to the seat of war, and during that campaign gave the first evidence of those superior military traits and qualifications which have since made him so renowned.

In August, 1851, he became a First Lieutenant, and on the nineteenth of May, 1856, a Captain.

In the latter year he was ordered to Detroit, Michigan, to assist in prosecuting the National Survey of the Great Western and Northwestern Lakes, of which important work he soon after was selected to take charge.

When the rebellion broke out, Captain Meade was still at Detroit, but was immediately ordered to report at Washington, and on the thirty-first of August, 1861, he received the appointment of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of that noble organization, the Pennsylvania Reserve

SEPTEMBER. Calculated for North, East, South and West. 1866.

W. & D.	Month, Days, &c.	Lat. of St. Louis.			Aspects of Planets and other Miscellanies.	Lat. of Philada.			☉ last.	Moon's Signs.	Moon south.	High Water. Phila.
		Sun rises & sets. h. m.	h. m.	Moon r. & s. h. m.		Sun rises & sets. h. m.	h. m.	Moon r. & s. h. m.				
S.	1 Egidius	5 39	6 21	11 2	☾ ♀ sets 8 h. 8.	5 32	6 28	10 57	0	♏	4	5 18 7 30
36) 14th Sunday after Trinity.		Luke 17.			Day's length			12 h. 40 m. St. Louis. 12 h. 54 m. Philada.				
S.	2 Eliza	5 40	6 20	11 58	♄ ♃ ♃	5 33	6 27	11 52	1	♏	19	6 15 8 27
M.	3 Mansuetus	5 41	6 19	morn	♃ ♃ ♃	5 35	6 25	morn	1	♏	3	7 13 9 25
T.	4 Moses	5 42	6 18	0 56	Knoxville taken, 1863.	5 36	6 24	0 51	1	♏	17	8 9 10 21
W.	5 Nathaniel	5 44	6 16	1 55	Vega in Merid. 7, 33.	5 37	6 23	1 51	2	♏	1	9 4 11 16
T.	6 Magnus	5 45	6 15	2 59	♃ grt. Elong. W.	5 39	6 21	2 56	2	♏	14	9 58 12 10
F.	7 Regina	5 47	6 13	4 1	♃ ♃ ♃	5 40	6 20	3 58	2	♏	28	10 48 1 0
S.	8. N. of V.M.	5 48	6 12	5 4	☾ S. Day-br. 3, 59.	5 41	6 19	5 2	2	♏	11	11 37 1 49
37) 15th Sunday after Trinity.		Matt. 6.			Day's length			12 h. 22 m. St. Louis. 12 h. 34 m. Philada.				
S.	9 Bruno	5 49	6 11	sets.	♄ in ♋	5 43	6 17	sets.	3	♏	24	0 24 2 24
M.	10 Pulcheria	5 50	6 10	7 10	♃ in Perihelion.	5 44	6 16	7 9	3	♏	7	1 9 2 57
T.	11 Protus	5 52	6 8	7 41	♄ rises 11 h. 14 m.	5 45	6 15	7 39	4	♏	19	1 54 3 42
W.	12 J. Wickliffe	5 53	6 7	8 15	♀ ♃ ♃	5 47	6 13	8 12	4	♏	1	2 38 4 26
T.	13 Amatus	5 54	6 6	8 50	♃ ♃ ♃	5 48	6 12	8 47	4	♏	13	3 23 5 11
F.	14 El. H. Crs.	5 55	6 5	9 29	Bat. of South Mt., '62.	5 49	6 11	9 25	4	♏	25	4 9 5 57
S.	15 Nicetas	5 56	6 4	10 9	♃ in Apogee.	5 50	6 10	10 4	5	♏	7	4 55 6 43
38) 16th Sunday after Trinity.		Luke 7.			Day's length			12 h. 4 m. St. Louis. 12 h. 16 m. Philada.				
S.	16 Euphemia	5 58	6 2	10 55	♃ 16. Alt'r so. 8, 1.	5 52	6 8	10 49	5	♏	19	5 42 7 30
M.	17 Lampertus	5 59	6 1	11 43	☾ Bat. Antietan, '62	5 53	6 7	11 37	6	♏	1	6 30 8 18
T.	18 Siegfried	6 0	6 0	morn	♃ stationary.	5 54	6 6	morn	6	♏	13	7 19 9 7
W.	19 Emberday	6 2	5 58	0 35	♃ ♃ ♃	5 56	6 4	0 30	6	♏	25	8 8 9 56
T.	20 Jones	6 3	5 57	1 31	♃ grt. Hel. Lat. N.	5 57	6 3	1 27	7	♏	8	8 59 10 47
F.	21 St. Matth'w	6 4	5 56	2 31	♀ in Aphelion.	5 58	6 2	2 28	7	♏	21	9 49 11 37
S.	22 Maurice	6 5	5 55	3 34	Days and nights equal.	6 0	6 0	3 32	7	♏	5	10 40 12 28
39) 17th Sunday after Trinity.		Luke 14.			Day's length			11 h. 48 m. St. Louis. 11 h. 58 m. Philada.				
S.	23 Hosca	6 6	5 54	4 37	☉ ent. ♄ Autumn c.	6 1	5 59	4 36	8	♏	18	11 32 1 20
M.	24 St. John c.	6 8	5 52	rises.	♃ 24. ♄ ♃ ♃	6 2	5 58	rises.	8	♏	3	morn 1 58
T.	25 Cleophas	6 9	5 51	6 24	☾ Aldebaran r. 9, 15	6 3	5 57	6 40	8	♏	17	0 24 2 36
W.	26 Justina	6 10	5 50	7 24	Days decrease 3 h. 0 m.	6 4	5 56	7 22	9	♏	2	1 19 3 31
T.	27 Cosmus	6 11	5 49	8 11	☉ in Perigee.	6 6	5 54	8 7	9	♏	16	2 15 4 27
F.	28 Wencesl.	6 12	5 48	9 0	♃ south 7 h. 9 m.	6 7	5 53	8 55	9	♏	1	3 12 5 24
S.	29 S. Michael	6 14	5 46	9 54	♃ ♃ ♃	6 8	5 52	9 48	10	♏	15	4 10 6 22
40) 18th Sunday after Trinity.		Matt. 22.			Day's length			11 h. 30 m. St. Louis. 11 h. 40 m. Philada.				
S.	30 Jerome	6 15	5 45	10 51	♀ grt. Elong. E.	6 10	5 50	10 45	10	♏	0	5 8 7 20

2657. Sept. 10. 11: Tishree Rosh Hashannah. 12. Fast of Guedalyah. 19, Kipoor. 24. 25. Sucot, 2 first days. 30. Hoshaanah Rabah.

Moon's Phases.			
St. Louis.		PHILADELPHIA.	
dy.	h. m.	dy.	h. m.
Last Quarter	1 6 8 Ev.	Last Quarter	1 7 8 Ev.
New Moon	8 8 13 Ev.	New Moon	8 9 13 Ev.
First Quarter	16 9 27 Ev.	First Quarter	16 10 27 Ev.
Full Moon	24 8 5 M.	Full Moon	24 9 5 M.

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st, 2d, changeable; 3, 4, 5, very warm; 6, thunder-showers; 7, 8, 9, pleasant weather; 10, 11, changeable; 12, cloudy and rain; 13, 14, very warm; 15, 16, changeable; 17, cloudy; 18, sultry; 19, 20, 21, pleasant; 22, 23, heavy winds; 24, clear; 25, 26, 27, cloudy, rainy; 28, 29, stormy; 30, pleasant.

Corps, which with prudent foresight had been raised in the Keystone State, and placed under the command of General McCall.

He assumed the command on the 13th of September, 1861, at Tenallytown, near Georgetown, District of Columbia, and during the following winter remained at that place, superintending the drilling of his men and preparing them for the arduous labors, which in the future they would be called upon to accomplish.

On the nineteenth of June, 1862, the distinguished subject of our sketch was promoted to the rank of a Major in the regular army.

During his campaign on the Peninsula, he acquired additional celebrity for bravery and gallantry, and in the various engagements in which his Brigade participated, by his courage and heroism stimulated his followers to the accomplishment of deeds which have reflected credit and renown upon his command, and honor upon the Commonwealth, of which they were such faithful and chivalrous representatives.

Early in September, 1862, General Meade marched his command with the other gallant and, notwithstanding their disastrous retreat, undaunted troops comprising the Army of the Potomac, towards that portion of Maryland into which Lee, with his forces flushed with victory was rapidly advancing. General Reynolds was relieved from the command of the Reserves for the purpose of organizing the militia of Pennsylvania and preparing them for armed resistance to the enemies of their country, and on the twelfth of September, General Meade was ordered to assume his position. In the Battle of South Mountain, the admirable manner in which our hero handled his men and directed their movements, won the commendation of his superior officers and the admiration of his men, who, stimulated by the confidence they had in his ability to lead them to success, clambered up to the crest and drove the foe down the rugged side to the valley beneath.

At the Battle of Antietam, General Meade received a slight contusion from a spent grape shot, and had two horses killed under him.

After General Hooker was wounded, General Meade was placed temporarily in command of his corps, which position he held until the return of General Reynolds from Pennsylvania, when he reassumed command of the Reserve corps.

When the Army of the Potomac again crossed the Potomac in the latter part of October, 1862, General Meade accompanied it, and on the twenty-ninth of the following month (November) was re-



warded for his repeated acts of gallantry by an appointment as major-general of volunteers, an honorable promotion for which he had been earnestly recommended by General Hooker.

At the battle of Fredericksburg in December, 1862, the Reserves were connected with General Reynolds's corps and Franklin's Grand Division, and were among the first to cross the Rappahannock on the night and morning preceding the engagement. Fire being opened upon the Grand Division it was immediately responded to by Generals Meade and Doubleday, who kept the rebel forces at bay for several hours. Finding that the enemy largely outnumbered our own forces, reinforcements were sent for, and when they arrived upon the field they discovered that the Reserves held the right and were fighting bravely, as they continued to do until the close of the fearful struggle. About one o'clock, General Meade ordered a charge up the slope, and leading his men to the assault carried his colors successfully into the enemy's intrenchments and captured several hundred prisoners. Unfortunately he was not reinforced and was compelled by overwhelming numbers of fresh troops to retrace his steps.

On the 25th of December, 1862, General Meade was appointed to the command of the Fifth Army Corps, and bade farewell to the Division he had led through so many hard-fought engagements.

For a brief period General Meade commanded the Centre Grand Division of the Army; and when, in the latter part of January, 1863, General Hooker succeeded General Burnside as Commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac, General Meade was continued in command of the Fifth Corps; and on the twenty-seventh of April, when the Army commenced the forward movement on Fredericksburg, the Fifth also struck their tents and accompanied it as part of the right wing.

Throughout the three days' fearful struggle, General Meade displayed the skill in handling troops, which has always marked his participation in the various engagements of the war; and

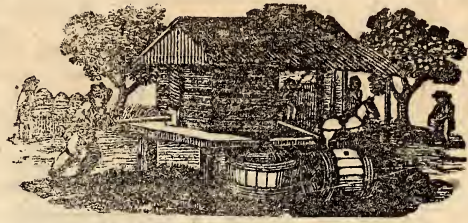
when at last General Hooker determined to re-cross the Rappahannock, General Meade covered the retreat, and with his wearied men kept a vigilant guard over the crossing until the rest of the noble army had safely reached the northern bank of the stream.

During the extended and forced marches from the camping grounds in Virginia, through Maryland into Pennsylvania in the latter days of June, 1863, General Meade's Corps submitted without complaint to the numerous hardships they were called upon to endure, and left no stragglers to denote the course they had taken in pursuit of the enemy, who were already ravaging the fertile valleys and despoiling the citizens of the Keystone State.

Before daylight on the morning of Sunday, the twenty-eighth of June, General Meade was aroused from his slumbers while reposing within his tent at Frederick, Maryland, by a messenger from General Halleck, who notified him that he had been selected to relieve General Hooker in command of the Army of the Potomac. The summons was sudden and unexpected, but the gallant and tried commander was equal to the emergency. The two opposing forces were face to face, and a struggle, which promised to be the most sanguinary of the war, was momentarily threatened. Rising from his humble couch, he prepared himself for the responsible and delicate duties of his new position, and issued to the army the following address :

"HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
"June 28th, 1863.

"By direction of the President of the United States, I do hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac. As a soldier, in obeying this order, an order totally unexpected and unsolicited, I have no promises or pledges to make. The country looks to this army to relieve it from the devastation and disgrace of a hostile invasion. Whatever fatigues and sacrifices we may be called upon to undergo, let us have in view constantly the magnitude of the interests involved, and let each man determine to do his duty, leaving to an all-controlling Providence the decision of the contest. It is with just diffidence that I relieve in the command of this army an eminent and accomplished soldier, whose name must ever appear conspicuous in the history of its achievements; but I rely upon the hearty support of my companions in arms to assist me in the discharge of the



duties of the important trust which has been confided to me.

"GEORGE G. MEADE,

"Major-General Commanding.

"S. F. BARSTOW,

"Assistant Adjutant-General."

Two days later the following circular was issued :

"HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

"June 30th, 1863.

"The commanding general requests that previous to the engagement, soon expected with the enemy, corps and all other commanding officers address their troops, explaining to them the immense issues involved in the struggle. The enemy is now on our soil. The whole country looks anxiously to this army to deliver it from the presence of the foe. Our failure to do so will leave us no such welcome as the swelling of millions of hearts with pride and joy at our success would give to every soldier of the army. Homes, firesides, and domestic altars are involved. The army has fought well heretofore. It is believed that it will fight more desperately and bravely than ever, if it is addressed in fitting terms. Corps and other commanders are authorized to order the instant death of any soldier who fails to do his duty at this hour.

"By command of

"Major-General MEADE,

"S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General."

The announcement that General Meade had been appointed to lead the veterans of the Army of the Potomac in the expected battle, was received with general favor throughout the country. Although better known to the army than to the public at large, his reputation was sufficiently extended to make his appointment most acceptable to the relatives and friends of the heroes who comprised his command. They had heard of him in the battles upon the Peninsula, and they had received laudatory accounts of his gallantry at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and

NOVEMBER. Calculated for North, East, South and West. 1866.

W. & D.	Month, Days, &c.	Lat. of St. Louis.			Aspects of Planets and other Miscellanies.	Lat. of Philada.			S. fast. m.	Moon's Signs. s. d.	Moon south h. m.	High Water. Phila. h. m.
		Sun rises & sets. h. m.	Moon r. & s. h. m.	Sun rises & sets. h. m.		Moon r. & s. h. m.						
T.	1 <i>All Saints</i>	6 53	5 7	0 47	♀ sets 9 h. 49 m. ☾	6 51	5 9	0 45	16	☾	4 7 31	9 43
F.	2 <i>All Souls</i>	6 54	5 6	1 48	Snicker's Gap, Va., ta-	6 52	5 8	1 47	16	☾	17 8 17	10 29
S.	3 <i>Theophilus</i>	6 55	5 5	2 47	[ken, 1862. ♀	6 53	5 7	2 47	16	☾	0 9 2	11 14

44) 23d Sunday after Trinity. Matt. 22. Day's length { 10 h. 8 m. St. Louis. 10 h. 12 m. Philada.

S.	4 <i>Charlotte</i>	6 56	5 4	3 45	Grant occ. Lagrange, ♀ at gr. brillancy. [62.	6 54	5 6	3 45	16	☾	12 9 47	11 59
M.	5 <i>Malachi</i>	6 57	5 3	4 40	☾	6 55	5 5	4 42	16	☾	24 10 31	12 43
T.	6 <i>Leonard</i>	6 58	5 2	5 36	☾ 7. ♀	6 56	5 4	5 39	16	☾	6 11 15	1 27
W.	7 <i>Engelbert</i>	6 59	5 1	sets.	☾ 7. ♀	6 57	5 3	sets.	16	☾	18 0 0	2 0
T.	8 <i>Cecilia</i>	7 0	5 0	6 3	☾	6 58	5 2	5 59	16	☾	0 0 46	2 34
F.	9 <i>Theodore</i>	7 1	4 59	6 46	☾ in Apogee.	6 59	5 1	6 41	16	☾	12 1 33	3 21
S.	10 <i>Mart. Luth</i>	7 2	4 58	7 32	☾	7 0	5 0	7 26	16	☾	24 2 20	4 8

45) 24th Sunday after Trinity. Matt. 9. Day's length { 9 h. 54 m. St. Louis. 9 h. 58 m. Philada.

S.	11 <i>Mart., B.</i>	7 3	4 57	8 20	Bat. Garretsb'g Ky, '62 ♀ sets 9 h. 03 m.	7 1	4 59	8 14	15	☾	6 3 7	4 55
M.	12 <i>Jonas</i>	7 4	4 56	9 11	☾	7 3	4 57	9 6	15	☾	18 3 55	5 43
T.	13 <i>Winebert</i>	7 5	4 55	10 4	☾	7 4	4 56	10 0	15	☾	0 4 42	6 30
W.	14 <i>Levin</i>	7 6	4 54	11 2	☾ gr. Hel. L. so. ♀	7 5	4 55	10 59	15	☾	12 5 30	7 18
T.	15 <i>Leopold</i>	7 6	4 54	morn	☾ 5. Sir. r. 9, 57.	7 6	4 54	11 59	15	☾	24 6 17	8 5
F.	16 <i>Ottomarus</i>	7 7	4 53	0 1	Tea destr. at Boston '73	7 7	4 53	morn	15	☾	7 7 5	8 53
S.	17 <i>Alpheus</i>	7 8	4 52	1 2	☾ grt. Elong. E.	7 8	4 52	1 1	15	☾	21 7 55	9 43

46) 25th Sunday after Trinity. Matt. 24. Day's length { 9 h. 43 m. St. Louis. 9 h. 41 m. Philada.

S.	18 <i>Gelasius</i>	7 9	4 51	2 7	Alioth on Merid. 8, 56.	7 8	4 52	2 7	15	☾	4 8 46	10 34
M.	19 <i>Elizabeth</i>	7 10	4 50	3 12	♂ rises 8 h. 52 m.	7 9	4 51	3 13	14	☾	19 9 40	11 28
T.	20 <i>Amos</i>	7 10	4 50	4 23	♀ Stationary.	7 10	4 50	4 25	14	☾	3 10 37	12 25
W.	21 <i>Off. V. Ma.</i>	7 11	4 49	5 35	Day-break 5 h. 17 m.	7 11	4 49	5 38	14	☾	18 11 37	1 25
T.	22 <i>Alphonsus</i>	7 12	4 48	rises.	☾ 22. ☾ in Per.	7 12	4 48	rises.	14	☾	4 morn	2 7
F.	23 <i>Clement</i>	7 13	4 47	6 25	☾ Twil. ends 6, 14.	7 13	4 47	6 19	13	☾	19 0 38	2 50
S.	24 <i>Chrisogen.</i>	7 13	4 47	7 25	☾	7 14	4 46	7 20	13	☾	4 1 41	3 53

47) 26th Sunday after Trinity Matt. 25. Day's length { 9 h. 32 m. St. Louis. 9 h. 30 m. Philada.

S.	25 <i>Catharine</i>	7 14	4 46	8 30	Fight Newbern, 1862.	7 15	4 45	8 25	13	☾	19 2 41	4 53
M.	26 <i>Conrad</i>	7 14	4 46	9 36	♂	7 15	4 45	9 32	12	☾	3 3 40	5 52
T.	27 <i>Jehoshaph.</i>	7 15	4 45	10 40	♀ Stat. [sey d. 1530.	7 16	4 44	10 37	12	☾	17 4 35	6 47
W.	28 <i>Guntherus</i>	7 15	4 45	11 40	☾ 28. Card. Wol-	7 17	4 43	11 38	12	☾	1 5 27	7 39
T.	29 <i>Saturn</i>	7 16	4 44	morn	☾ Days length 9, 35	7 17	4 43	morn	11	☾	14 6 15	8 27
Fr.	30 <i>S. Andrew</i>	7 16	4 44	0 42	Sirius rises 8 h. 58 m.	7 18	4 42	0 41	11	☾	27 7 1	9 13

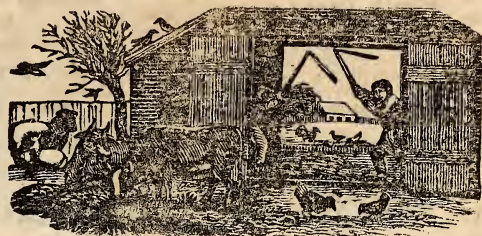
5627. November 8. 9: Rosh Hodesh Kislev.

Moon's Phases.				PHILADELPHIA.				Conjectures of the Weather.			
ST. LOUIS.		PHILADELPHIA.		ST. LOUIS.		PHILADELPHIA.					
dy.	h. m.	dy.	h. m.	dy.	h. m.	dy.	h. m.				
New Moon	7 4 24 M.	New Moon	7 5 24 M.	The 1st, 2d, changeable; 3, rain; 4, 5, windy; 6, 7, 8, pleasant; 9, cloudy; 10, 11, rainy; 12, moderate; 13, 14, windy and unpleasant; 15, 16, 17, changeable; 18, 19, clear; 20, cloudy; 21; rain; 22, 23, cool and stormy; 24, clear; 25, 26, moderate and changeable; 27, cool; 28, 29, 30, windy, cloudy and rainy.							
First Quarter	15 5 6 M.	First Quarter	15 9 6 M.								
Full Moon	22 4 14 M.	Full Moon	22 5 14 M.								
Last Quarter	28 9 4 Ev.	Last Quarter	28 10 4 Ev.								

Chancellorsville. He had been selected by the President purely on account of his superior ability, and the selection was ratified by the soldiery and by the unanimous voice of the people. He had during the war considered that his sole duty was to wield his sword in defence of the Union, and had steadily remained aloof from the political and military controversies which have too frequently marred the harmony which should exist among soldiers battling for the same cause. A Captain at the commencement of the rebellion, he had rapidly advanced to the exalted position of Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, and in each and every capacity, as Brigade, Division, or Corps commander, his services were conspicuous, receiving the commendation of his superior officers and reflecting credit upon himself, his State and his country.

But amid the rejoicing at the promotion, apprehensions naturally prevailed that the change had been too long deferred, and that the removal of an old, and the appointment of a new leader might prove disastrous to the cause by the defeat of our forces. The change was made at a critical moment, and in the presence of an enemy of whose movements and intentions but little accurate information could be ascertained. Indeed, General Meade encountered more difficulty in procuring information while in Maryland and Pennsylvania, than his predecessors had ever done while in the inhospitable counties of the Old Dominion. His energies, however, were not to be diminished by the apparent carelessness and lack of spirit which seemed to pervade to a greater or less extent the residents of the section in which he was operating, and hastily forming his plans, he gave orders to his eager forces to advance.

The great battle commenced three days after he assumed command of the army, and during the greater portion of that terrible fight, General Meade with his staff occupied a little one-story frame house to the left and rear of the beautiful Cemetery grounds, and just under a low hill where the left of our lines joined the centre. It was in a secluded location, but, as was subsequently proved, in one of the most exposed positions on the extended field of operations. How exposed to shot and shell was the gallant Commander-in-Chief and the brilliant staff which calmly shared his dangers, may be best ascertained by the following vivid description of the correspondent of a New York journal, who himself remained within the building throughout the terrible cannonade. He says:



"In the shadow cast by the tiny farm-house, sixteen by twenty, which General Meade had made his head-quarters, lay wearied staff-officers and tired correspondents. There was not wanting to the peacefulness of the scene the singing of a bird, which had a nest in a peach tree within the tiny yard of the white-washed cottage. In the midst of its warbling, a shell screamed over the house, instantly followed by another and another, and in a moment the air was full of the most complete artillery prelude to an infantry battle that was ever exhibited. Every size and form of shell known to British and to American gunnery, shrieked, whirled, moaned, and whistled and wrathfully fluttered over our ground. As many as six in a second, constantly two in a second, bursting and screaming over and around the head-quarters, made a very hell of fire that amazed the oldest officers. They burst in the yard—burst next to the fence on both sides, garnished as usual with the hitched horses of aids and orderlies. The fastened animals reared and plunged with terror. Then one fell, then another—sixteen lay dead and mangled before the fire ceased, still fastened by their halters, which gave the expression of being wickedly tied up to die painfully. These brute victims of a cruel war touched all hearts. Through the midst of the storm of screaming and exploding shells, an ambulance, driven by its frenzied conductors at full speed, presented to all of us the marvellous spectacle of a horse going rapidly on three legs. A hinder one had been shot off at the hock. A shell tore up the little step at the head-quarters cottage, and ripped bags of oats as with a knife. Another soon carried off one of its two pillars. Soon the spherical case burst opposite the open door—another ripped through the low garret. The remaining pillar went almost immediately to the howl of a fixed shot that Whitworth must have made. During this fire the horses at twenty and thirty feet distant were receiving their death, and soldiers in Federal

DECEMBER. Calculated for North, East, South and West. 1866.

W. & D.	Month, Days, &c.	Lat. of St. Louis.		Aspects of Planets and other Miscellanies.	Lat. of Philada.		S. fast. m.	Moon's Signus.		Moon south. h. m.	High Water. Phila. h. m.
		Sun rises & sets. h. m. h. m.	Moon r. & s. h. m.		Sun rises & sets. h. m. h. m.	Moon r. & s. h. m.		a. d.			
S.	1 Longinus	7 17 4 43	1 39	♃ ris. 5 h. 16 m. mo. ☾	7 19 4 41	1 39	11	♋ ♌	9	7 46	9 58
48) 1st Sunday in Advent.				Matt. 21.	Day's length		9 h. 20 m. St. Louis. 9 h. 22 m. Philada.				
S.	2 Candidus	7 17 4 43	2 37	♄ Stationary.	7 19 4 41	2 38	10	♌ ♍	21	8 30	10 42
M.	3 Cassianus	7 18 4 42	3 31	Bat. by Carlest'wn, Va.	7 20 4 40	3 33	10	♍ ♎	3	9 13	11 56
T.	4 Barbara	7 18 4 42	4 26	♃ ♄ ☽ [1862.	7 20 4 40	4 29	9	♎ ♏	15	9 58	12 10
W.	5 Abigail	7 19 4 41	5 21	♄ Alioth on Merid. 7, 48.	7 21 4 39	5 25	9	♏ ♐	27	10 44	12 25
T.	6 St. Nichol.	7 19 4 41	6 13	♃ in Apogee.	7 21 4 39	6 18	9	♐ ♑	9	11 30	1 42
F.	7 Agathon	7 20 4 40	sets.	♃ ♄ in Perihel.	7 22 4 38	sets.	8	♑ ♒	21	0 17	2 17
S.	8 C. V. Mary	7 20 4 40	6 16	♀ in ♋	7 22 4 38	6 10	8	♒ ♓	3	1 4	2 52
49) 2d Sunday in Advent.				Luke 21.	Day's length		9 h. 20 m. St. Louis. 9 h. 14 m. Philada.				
S.	9 Joachim	7 20 4 40	7 6	Milton born, 1608.	7 23 4 37	7 1	7	♓ ♏	15	1 52	3 40
M.	10 Judith	7 20 4 40	7 59	♃ ♄ ☽	7 23 4 37	7 55	7	♏ ♐	27	2 40	4 28
T.	11 Barsabas	7 20 4 40	8 54	♀ in Inf. ♄ ☽	7 23 4 37	8 51	6	♐ ♑	9	3 27	5 15
W.	12 Otilia	7 21 4 39	9 52	Bat. Fredericksb. '62.	7 24 4 36	9 49	6	♑ ♒	21	4 14	6 2
T.	13 Lucian	7 21 4 39	10 53	♃ sets 7 h. 40 m.	7 24 4 36	10 51	5	♒ ♓	4	5 1	6 49
F.	14 Nicasius	7 21 4 39	11 53	♃ Bat. Kinston, '62.	7 24 4 36	11 52	5	♓ ♏	16	5 48	7 36
S.	15 Ignatius	7 21 4 39	morn	♃ 15. Wayne d. '96.	7 25 4 35	morn	4	♏ ♐	0	6 36	8 24
50) 3d Sunday in Advent.				Matt. 11.	Day's length		9 h. 18 m. St. Louis. 9 h. 10 m. Philada.				
S.	16 Ananias	7 21 4 39	0 55	Day-break, 5 h. 38 m.	7 25 4 35	0 56	4	♐ ♑	13	7 27	9 15
M.	17 Lazarus	7 21 4 39	2 1	♄ Stationary.	7 25 4 35	2 3	3	♑ ♒	27	8 20	10 8
T.	18 Arnoldus	7 21 4 39	3 9	Twilight ends 6, 14.	7 25 4 35	3 12	3	♒ ♓	12	9 16	11 4
W.	19 Emberday	7 21 4 39	4 18	♄ rises 6, 41.	7 25 4 35	4 22	2	♓ ♏	26	10 16	12 4
T.	20 Ammon	7 21 4 39	5 28	♃ in Perigee.	7 25 4 35	5 33	2	♏ ♐	12	11 18	1 6
F.	21 St. Thom.	7 22 4 38	rises.	♃ 21. ☽ ent. ♄	7 26 4 34	rises.	1	♐ ♑	27	morn	1 50
S.	22 Beata	7 21 4 39	6 9	Winter com., short. d.	7 25 4 35	6 3	5	♑ ♒	12	0 21	2 33
51) 4th Sunday in Advent.				John 1.	Day's length		9 h. 18 m. St. Louis. 9 h. 10 m. Philada.				
S.	23 Dagobert	7 21 4 39	7 15	♃ ♄ ☽ ☾	7 25 4 35	7 11	4	♑ ♒	27	1 22	3 34
M.	24 Adam, Eve	7 21 4 39	8 22	Aldebaran s. 10, 19.	7 25 4 35	8 19	0	♒ ♓	12	2 21	4 33
T.	25 Christmas	7 20 4 40	9 28	Washington cross. the	7 25 4 35	9 26	0	♓ ♏	26	3 16	5 28
W.	26 Stephen	7 20 4 40	10 30	♃ ♄ ♀ [Del. 1776.	7 25 4 35	10 29	1	♏ ♐	10	4 8	6 20
T.	27 John, Ev.	7 19 4 41	11 30	♄ grt. Elong. W.	7 25 4 35	11 30	2	♐ ♑	23	4 57	7 9
F.	28 H. Innoc.	7 19 4 41	morn	28. Days length	7 25 4 35	morn	2	♑ ♒	6	5 42	7 54
S.	29 Noah	7 19 4 41	0 27	♃ [9 h. 21 m.	7 24 4 36	0 28	2	♒ ♓	18	6 27	8 39
52) Sunday after Christmas.				Luke 2.	Day's length		9 h. 24 m. St. Louis. 9 h. 13 m. Philada.				
S.	30 N. Copern.	7 19 4 41	1 25	Jesuits society founded	7 24 4 36	1 27	3	♓ ♏	0	7 12	9 24
M.	31 Sylvester	7 19 4 41	2 20	☽ in Perigee. [1540.	7 24 4 36	2 23	3	♏ ♐	12	7 56	10 8

5627. Dec. 3 Hanucah (1st day). 4. Barch Alenu. 8. 9. Rosh Hod. Tebet. 18. Fast of Tebet.

Moon's Phases.

ST. LOUIS.			PHILADELPHIA.		
dy.	h.	m.	dy.	h.	m.
New Moon	6 11	24 Ev.	New Moon	7 0	24 M.
First Quarter	14 20	42 Ev.	First Quarter	14 11	42 Ev.
Full Moon	21 2	33 Ev.	Full Moon	21 3	33 Ev.
Last Quarter	28 1	22 Ev.	Last Quarter	28 2	22 Ev.

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st, 2d, changeable; 3, cool; 4, 5, frosty; 6, 7, 8, changeable,—look out for snow or rain; 9, 10, moderate; 11, 12, cool and frost at nights; 13, 14, 15, changeable, cloudy; 16, 17, cold and raw; 18, 19, rainy; 20, 21, cold and windy; 22, 23, 24, cloudy, rain or snow; 25, 26, moderate; 27, 28, 29, changeable; 30, 31, cold, alternating with rain or snow.

blue were torn to pieces in the road, and died with the peculiar yells that blend the extorted cry of pain with horror and despair. Not an orderly—not an ambulance—not a straggler was to be seen upon the plain swept by this tempest of orchestral death, thirty minutes after it commenced. Were not one hundred and twenty pieces of artillery trying to cut from the field every battery we had in position to resist their proposed infantry attack, and to sweep away the slight defences behind which our infantry were waiting? Forty minutes—fifty minutes—counted watches that ran, oh! so languidly! Shells through the two lower rooms. A shell into the chimney, that daringly did not explode. Shells in the yard. The air thicker and fuller and more deafening with the howling and whirring of these infernal missiles. The Chief of Staff struck—Seth Willuams—loved and respected through the army, separated from instant death by two inches of space vertically measured. An aid bored with a fragment of iron through the bone of the arm. And the time measured on the sluggish watches was one hour and forty minutes.”

Amid all these exciting scenes, General Meade did not for a moment forget his self-possession, but issued his orders with as much calmness and composure as he would have done if his gallant men had been upon a dress parade, instead of being engaged in one of the most bloody battles of modern times. At length it became impossible for his Aids to bear to the different commanders the orders which were indispensable to the successful continuance of the engagement, and a change being necessary, the little half-destroyed building was evacuated, and General Meade established his head-quarters in a little grove at the foot of one of the hills occupied by General Slocum's Corps.

The battle of Gettysburg was fought under circumstances different from those which marked any of the numerous contests which preceded it. The Union forces had been suddenly drawn into it after a long and fatiguing march, many of the regiments not having been enabled even to take an hour's rest before they became engaged; they had not yet recovered from the shock they experienced at Chancellorsville; and they were naturally somewhat dispirited by a change of commanders at a time when they momentarily expected to meet the enemy. General Meade was necessarily known to all the principal officers, but there were many of the subordinates, and the large bulk



of the rank and file, who had heard of him only as an able commander, who had upon various occasions displayed conspicuous gallantry. To General Meade himself the unexpected promotion was a cause of much anxiety, but he had no fear for the future. His long experience in handling troops; his prompt and active, yet always discreet method of conducting operations; his thorough military education; and the veneration and respect which he always succeeded in creating among the men of his command, rendered him the most desirable officer that could have been selected at that critical hour for the leader of the Potomac army. Upon assuming command, he made no pledges or promises which he might subsequently find difficult to accomplish, but merely recorded his determination to do a soldier's duty, leaving to an all-controlling Providence the decision of the contest. He realized to the fullest extent the magnitude and importance of the task imposed upon him, and the successful issue of the three days' conflict at Gettysburg proved the wisdom of the selection and the superior ability of the brave man who planned and fought the battle.

On the twenty-eighth of August, 1863, the officers of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, desirous of presenting him with a testimonial of their esteem and admiration for his talents and skill as an officer and leader, and of their affection for him as a tried friend and courteous gentleman, offered for his acceptance a costly sword of most exquisite workmanship, and accompanied by a sash, belt and pair of golden spurs. The blade of the sword was of the finest Damascus steel, and the scabbard of pure gold, having among the inscriptions the following:

“Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, New Market Crossroads, Malvern Hill, Bull Run (Second), South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg.”

Near the hilt, inlaid in blue enamel and gold, with precious diamonds, were the initials of General Meade, "G. G. M.;" and the handle of the weapon was encircled with a row of opals, amethysts, rubies and other precious jewels.

Early in January, 1864, General Meade visited Philadelphia on a brief leave of absence, but when about to return, was suddenly taken with an attack of illness brought on by continued exposure, which, increasing in severity, confined him for some time to his bed. On the thirteenth of the same month, and before he had regained his health, he was honored with a complimentary serenade, tendered him by a number of soldiers, convalescent inmates of one of the Army sanitary institutions of Philadelphia.

On the ninth of February, 1864, the hero of Gettysburg having recovered sufficiently to allow him to conform to the unanimous wish of his fellow-citizens, and thus give them an opportunity to manifest their esteem and regard for him as a man, and their confidence in him as a military leader, he received a most gratifying and enthusiastic reception. Upon his arrival at Independence Hall, he was greeted with the most vociferous cheering by the assembled multitude. In the Hall were assembled the members of the Councils and other officials, civil and military.

General Meade almost immediately afterwards returned to his head-quarters in the field, and on the twenty-ninth of February, 1864, was confirmed by the Senate as Brigadier-General in the Regular army, his commission to date from July 3d, 1863.

Few officers are more devoted to their country than the subject of our sketch, and few have evinced that devotion in a more satisfactory and honorable manner. His promotion has been rapid, but at the same time sufficiently delayed to enable him to become acquainted with his troops, and to train them for the future accomplishment of deeds of valor which have been unsurpassed in their brilliancy. The soldiers adore him, the country has confidence in him, and the enemy fear him. What better promise of success could we have had than with such a commander!

A Story of Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Lincoln told us this story of "Andy Johnson," as he was familiarly in the habit of calling him. It was a few weeks prior to the Baltimore Convention, before it was known that Governor Johnson would be the nominee for the Vice-

Presidency. Said he—"I had a visit last night from Colonel Moody, 'the fighting Methodist parson,' as he is called in Tennessee. He is on his way to the Philadelphia Conference, and being in Washington over night, came up to see me. He told me," he continued, "this story of Andy Johnson and General Buell, which interested me intensely. Colonel Moody was in Nashville the day that it was reported that Buell had decided to evacuate the city. The Rebels, strongly reinforced, were said to be within two days' march of the capital. Of course, the city was greatly excited. Said Moody, 'I went in search of Johnson at the edge of the evening, and found him at his office, closeted with two gentlemen, who were walking the floor with him, one on each side. As I entered they retired, leaving me alone with Johnson, who came up to me manifesting intense feeling, and said:—'Moody, we are sold out! Buell is a traitor! He is going to evacuate the city, and in forty-eight hours we shall all be in the hands of the Rebels.' Then he commenced pacing the floor again, twisting his hands, and chafing like a caged tiger, utterly insensible to his friend's entreaties to become calm. Suddenly he turned and said, 'Moody, can you pray?' 'That is my business, sir, as a Minister of the Gospel,' returned the Colonel. 'Well, Moody, I wish you would pray,' said Johnson, and instantly both went down upon their knees at opposite sides of the room. As the prayer became fervent, Johnson began to respond in true Methodist style. Presently he crawled over on his hands and knees to Moody's side, and put his arm over him, manifesting the deepest emotion. Closing the prayer with a hearty 'Amen!' from each they arose. Johnson took a long breath and said, with emphasis, 'Moody, I feel better.' Shortly afterwards he asked, 'Will you stand by me?' 'Certainly, I will,' was the answer. 'Well, Moody, I can depend upon you; you are one in a hundred thousand!' He then commenced pacing the floor again. Suddenly he wheeled, the current of his thoughts having changed, and said, 'Oh, Moody! I don't want you to think I have become a religious man because I asked you to pray. I am sorry to say it, but I am not, and have never pretended to be religious. No one knows this better than you; but, Moody, there is one thing about it; I do believe in Almighty God!—And I believe also in the Bible, and I say I'll be d—d if Nashville shall be surrendered!'"

And Nashville was not surrendered.



LIEUT.-GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

Ulysses Sydney Grant was born at Mount Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio, April 27th, 1822. His parents were of Scottish extraction, humble, yet of sturdy qualities of head and heart—like their now eminent son, patient in industry, sagacious in computing results, indomitable of will, and of unaffected goodness. A year after this son's birth, the family removed to Georgetown, in Brown county, Ohio, where his early years were passed, and where he received the benefits of good common schools.

A task given him at school challenged the remark from one of the boys: "You can't do that." "Can't! What's that?" inquired the Scotch lad. "It means that you *can't*." Young Grant very soberly and seriously took up the dictionary, and proceeded to search for the word *can't*, and found it not. He then appealed to the teacher for an explanation of the meaning and origin of the term,

which his pupil remarked "was not in the dictionary." The teacher, seeing the good point which the boy had made, took occasion to impress upon his scholars this wholesome moral:

"If, in the struggles of life, any person should assert that you *can't* do what you had resolved to do, let the reply be, *that word is not in the dictionary.*"

Grant, it is related, conquered the stubborn lesson, and thus verified the fact that it was not in *his* dictionary to give up because others pronounced it unconquerable. He was, it is stated, not a bright scholar; he learned only with effort; his mind was not wanting in activity, though it was slow in its operations; but, his persistency overcame all obstacles, and what other boys, of quicker perceptions, gave up, he conquered by his dogged and invariable tenacity of purpose.

Young Grant's character impressed the discerning as favorable for advancement; hence, in casting about for one upon whom to confer his single appointment to the cadetship of his congressional district, General Thomas L. Harner chose Ulysses for the honor. The offer was accepted, and he entered the class of 1839. He graduated June 30th, 1843—standing number twenty-one in a class of thirty-eight.

Grant was entered upon the rolls as *brevet* second lieutenant, and assigned to the Fourth (regular) infantry, then serving on the Missouri frontier. He served in this capacity, however, but a few months, for the movement of Taylor toward the Mexican frontier called all the available forces of the regular army into active service.

Grant proceeded, with the Fourth infantry, to Corpus Christi, and was commissioned, September 30th, 1845, as full second lieutenant of infantry, with an assignment to the Seventh Reg't of Regulars.

He participated in all the actions which transpired from the battle of Palo Alto, May 8th, 1846, to the storming of Monterey, September 23d, 1846. Proceeded to Vera Cruz with the advance, and participated in the siege of that stronghold. It would appear, that in these siege operations, the second lieutenant displayed so much energy and originality as to attract the notice of his superiors, for he was selected as quartermaster of the regiment—and, from that date (April, 1847) to the final occupation of the city of Mexico, he discharged the trust with great efficiency and satisfaction. But, though relieved of duty in the field, the ardent spirit of the soldier led him into the fight whenever his duties permitted. At the

terrific contest of the Mill (Molino del Rey), September 8th, 1847, he entered into the struggle with such zeal, and displayed so much valor, as to elicit warm applause. Scott named him, on the field, first lieutenant. The storming of Chapultepec followed the battle of the Mill, when Grant again performed a part of distinguished merit, commanding the especial (official) notice of the brigade commander, Colonel John Garland, as well as of General Worth. In the stubbornly-contested entry to the capital, the lieutenant participated—escaping from his extreme exposure without a scratch. For his services at Chapultepec he afterward (1850) received a brevet captaincy—to date from the day of the battle, September 13th, 1847. On the 16th of September, 1847, the commission of first lieutenant of the Fourth United States Infantry was given him.

The Fourth infantry was broken up into small sections, and distributed to posts. Capt. Grant's company composed a portion of the battalion assigned to duty in Oregon, with head-quarters at Fort Dallas. There this force remained, for some time, keeping watch over the Indians. The life of exile led by officers—banished as they were to mere garrison duty and fort occupation in the far West—led to a number of resignations, amongst whom was Grant, who resigned July 31st, 1854.

He went down to St. Louis, and engaged in "commercial pursuits;" which, not succeeding to his satisfaction, he deserted for a farm, to whose improvement he devoted his own physical energies—Grant remained upon his farm during one winter only; for in 1859, he removed to Galena, Illinois, where, in connection with his father, he established the leather house of Grant & Son.

The Rebellion aroused all true patriots to arms. A man had but to prove that he had seen the inside of West Point to obtain a colonelcy. Militia brigadiers, whose only experience had been the semi-annual county "muster," arose in their ambitious might to claim the brigade commands. It was all hurry, confusion, ill-feeling, and discouragement, at the State capitals: Governors were distracted; adjutant-generals were half crazed; ordnance and commissariat departments were like mad-houses; disorder reigned supreme. Happy was the State Executive who, in that hour of tempest and alarm, could evoke agents of order and organization. Governor Yates, of Illinois—one of the ablest and most indomitable of Governors—was in the midst of this Pandemonium, when there appeared at his office, in Springfield, a quiet man of thirty-nine, who modestly announced himself as

"the Mr. Grant spoken of." The Governor eyed the stranger sharply. He was not of "striking" appearance. On the contrary, the man *looked* any thing but the warrior. His face was in perfect repose; his eyes calm, benignant; his dress perfectly plain, and his felt hat emphatically democratic. He smiled pleasantly as the Governor scrutinized him. Was it the soul within him, which, realizing its own greatness and majesty, was pleased at the work before it? In the depth of those calm eyes slumbered a will as tenacious as fate; and that composed face was but the window of a spirit so mighty, so potent, so inevitably great, that even to its possessor, it was happily veiled. Yet, had he known the power and might which were his, it would not have changed a muscle of that pleasant countenance, for the modesty inseparable from all *true* greatness was his monitor and master.

"Mr. Grant? Ah, yes. You have had a West Point education, I believe?"

"Yes, sir."

"I greatly need assistance here. I want a mustering officer, and an aide possessed of military knowledge. I am overwhelmed with the disorder which everywhere stares me in the face. Can you assist me?"

"I suppose I can."

"I will try you, Mr. Grant. Consider yourself, from this moment, my aide, and superintend the mustering in of our quota."

And so Ulysses S. Grant became mustering officer to Governor Yates.

But such *home* service did not suit the active energies of Grant's nature. He wanted to be upon the field, where he properly belonged; and at his own quietly but decidedly expressed request, he was given the colonelcy of the Twenty-first Illinois three years volunteers—commission dating June 15th, 1861. This regiment, then organizing at Mattoon, was soon in the field, passing into Northern Missouri, where under his careful drill the regiment became effective and reliable. In the latter part of August, 1861, Grant was relieved of his regimental command by appointment as Brigadier-General—his commission dating from May 17th, 1861. The failure of Fremont's first campaign in Missouri, and the general confusion of affairs in the West, led to the appointment of Grant to the command of the "district of Cairo," whose bounds were the southern part of Illinois, all of Kentucky west of the Cumberland, and the river counties of Missouri south of Cape Girardeau.

From the vigor infused in all departments, it

became apparent that the days of inactivity were past. Grant was given fresh forces, and having matured his plans, with the aid of Commodore Foote and the Fremont iron clad, he captured Forts Henry and Donelson, completely discomfiting the plans of the rebels.

For these achievements Grant was nominated, and at once confirmed Major-General of volunteers—the commission to date from the fall of Fort Donelson.

Having accomplished the deliverance of Kentucky, Grant quickly set about his movements for the liberation of West Tennessee, and the clearance of the Mississippi river of rebel control. The forces of Grant combined with those of Buell advanced to Pittsburg Landing. At an early hour on the morning of Sunday (April 6th)—a day the rebels always seemed to choose for fight when the choice lay with them—one of the greatest and bloodiest battles of modern times commenced.

“The battle lasted without intermission during the entire day, and was again renewed on Monday morning, and continued undecided until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy commenced their retreat.”

The losses in this sanguinary battle of two days on both sides had been fearful—heavier than in any single engagement of the war. On our side they were officially reported as one thousand six hundred and fourteen killed, seven thousand seven hundred and twenty one wounded, and three thousand nine hundred and sixty-three missing, making a total of thirteen thousand five hundred and eight.

The scattered and thinned ranks were filled up, and every preparation made to advance upon the great rebel stronghold at Corinth, which Beauregard had resolved to hold, if possible.

Gen'l Grant's division advanced upon that place and after a siege of 30 days, the rebels retired from it. The post was occupied by Grant and for many months it was held as a standing menace to the Gulf Capital. Grant was afterwards placed in command of the “Department of West Tennessee,” embracing the very important section over which his army had ran, and the northern section of Mississippi to the river.

He immediately went to work and organized his army for a campaign the principal object of which was the opening of the Mississippi river, the men of the Northwest demanding that their great highway to the gulf should be cleared of rebels, and expressing their determination to cut their way

through at all hazards. The chief objective point was Vicksburg, twelve miles below the mouth of the Yazoo, at which place the rebel batteries completely blockaded the river. After the formidable works at Island No. 10 and at Fort Pillow had been captured by the combined efforts of the army and Foote's flotilla, the rebel authorities bestowed more attention upon the Vicksburg position.

Three efforts for the reduction had been made before the campaign which eventuated in the success of Grant.

When at the head of an increased, well-organized, and victorious army, composed principally of the sturdy and earnest fighting men of the North-west, commenced his celebrated campaign against Vicksburg.

A number of battles were fought prior to the investment of the place amongst which were those of Coldwater River, Holly Springs, the reduction of various batteries on Red River, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson or Thompson's Hills, Haines Bluff, Jackson, Champion's Hill, ending in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, which event took place at 10 o'clock on the morning of July 4th, 1863, and by the end of July, 1863, General Grant had established a system of mounted patrols between Vicksburg and New Orleans, which, with the gunboats, afforded ample protection to vessels.

South-eastern Tennessee was now the great point of importance in the West. General Rosecrans, after having driven Bragg to and beyond Chattanooga, and having taken possession of that vital position, had been repulsed at Chickamauga, and his advance had been stopped. He still held Chattanooga, but his communications had been interrupted, and his supplies cut off. To change this unpromising aspect of affairs, the armies of the Ohio, the Cumberland and the Tennessee—those of Burnside, Rosecrans, and Grant were combined into one grand army, under Grant.

As soon as he was able to move, he proceeded up the river, stopping at different posts on the way, and directing the movements of his troops toward Chattanooga.

After visiting the various posts he continued his journey to the north, and at Indianapolis was placed in command of the “Military Division of the Mississippi.”

From Indianapolis Grant proceeded to Louisville, where he assumed command, announcing that “the head-quarters of the Military Division of the Mississippi will be in the field.” He reached

Nashville on the 21st of October, and, notwithstanding his crippled condition, at once set at work. He made disposition of troops and ordered a uniform gauge for the railroads between the Ohio river and Chattanooga, that his supplies might be run through. He then went to Chattanooga, arriving on the 23d.

About the middle of November General Sherman's army arrived at Chattanooga, and about the same time Bragg's forces were reduced by the withdrawal of the corps of Longstreet, who had gone to Knoxville.

Grant proposed to keep the enemy's lines weakened by attacking his flanks, thus affording an opportunity to test his centre. Sherman, with four divisions, was to move north of the river, to a point opposite the mouth of the Chickamauga, cross, and carry the heights of Missionary Ridge. On the right, Hooker was to hold the enemy engaged, and to carry Lookout Mountain, if an opportunity occurred. Thomas, with the corps of Granger and Palmer, was to be in readiness to strike at the centre, while Howard's corps was to be held as a reserve.

On Monday, November 23d, 1863, at about noon, the advance commenced, and after defeating the enemy at Orchard Knob, Tunnel Hill, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Pigeon Ridge, Ringgold, and White Oak Ridge, compelled them to retreat to Dalton, Georgia.

On the 7th, President Lincoln issued a proclamation, recommending the people to give thanks for the final deliverance of east Tennessee. He also sent a congratulatory dispatch to General Grant, which was read to the army.

It was announced from Chattanooga, on December 7th, that General Grant had captured, from the commencement of the war up to that date, no less than four hundred and seventy-two cannon, and ninety thousand prisoners, with small-arms innumerable.

After the capture of Vicksburg, a magnificent sword was presented to General Grant by the officers under his command.

The President, at the same time, appointed him to the vacant Major-Generalship in the regular army of the United States, his commission dating from July 4th, 1863.

Immediately on the receipt, by Congress, of the news of the successful termination of the campaign in Tennessee and Georgia, Mr. Washburn, representative of the Galena (Illinois) District, gave notice of the introduction of two bills, one "to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General of the

army," and the other "to provide that a medal be struck for General Grant, and that a vote of thanks be given him and the officers of his army."

On the 18th of December, 1864, he left Chattanooga for Nashville, on his way to visit the outposts of his command.

On the 12th of January, 1864, regular and reliable railroad communication was opened between Louisville and Chattanooga, and General Grant immediately began the collection of a large amount of supplies at Chattanooga, preparatory to the opening of the spring campaign.

As soon as General Grant's appointment as Lieutenant-General was confirmed by the Senate, he was ordered to report at Washington. There he arrived *incognito*, on the 8th of March, 1864, in the evening. He went to Willard's hotel and was quietly eating his dinner when he was recognized, and his health proposed, all the guests rising to their feet with cheers. In the evening he was obliged to undergo the ordeal of a "reception" at the White House. On the afternoon of March 9th, President Lincoln formally presented him with the commission, as Lieutenant-General, addressing him as follows:

"GENERAL GRANT: The nation's appreciation of what you have done, and its reliance upon you for what still remains to be accomplished in the existing great struggle, are now presented with this commission, constituting you Lieutenant-General in the army of the United States. With this high honor devolves upon you, also, a corresponding responsibility. As the country here trusts you, so, under God, it will sustain you. I scarcely need to add, that with what I here speak for the nation, goes my own hearty personal concurrence."

General Grant replied—a long speech for him—as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT: I accept the commission, with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought on so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectation. I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now devolving upon me, and I know that if they are met, it will be due to those armies, and, above all, to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men."

The next day the General visited the Army of the Potomac, in company with General Meade, and, on the 11th of March, he left for the West, with his staff.

Andy Johnson.

At Nashville, seven years ago, anecdotes of the coolness and courage of Governor Johnson were among the current coin of conversation. A political opponent of the Governor, an eye-witness of the occurrence, told us that a placard was posted in the town, one morning, announcing, in the well-known language of old Tennessee, that Andy Johnson was to be shot "on sight." Friends of the Governor assembled at his house to escort him to the State House. "No," said he, "gentlemen, if I am to be shot at, I want no man to be in the way of the bullet."

Another similar story is related. He was announced to speak on one of the exciting questions of the day, and loud threats were uttered that, if he dared to appear, he should not leave the hall alive. At the appointed hour he ascended to the platform, and, advancing to the desk, laid his pistol upon it. He then addressed the audience, in terms as near the following as our informant could recollect:

"Fellow-citizens, it is proper when freemen assemble for the discussion of important public interests, that everything should be done decently and in order. I have been informed that part of the business to be transacted on the present occasion is the assassination of the individual who now has the honor of addressing you. I beg respectfully to propose that this be the first business in order. Therefore, if any man has come here to-night for the purpose indicated, I do not say to him, let him speak, but let him shoot."

Here he paused, with his right hand on his pistol, and the other holding open his coat, while with his eyes he blandly surveyed the assembly. After a pause of half a minute, he resumed:

"Gentlemen, it appears that I have been misinformed. I will now proceed to address you on the subject that has called us together."

Which he did, with all his accustomed boldness and vivacity, not sparing his adversaries, but giving them plenty of pure Tennessee.

ANDREW JOHNSON, THE TAILOR.—The following good story of the President is told by his old Tennessee friends:

"Tailor as he was, he was no snob.—Soon after he was inaugurated Governor of Tennessee, a high official of the State, who had been bred a blacksmith, presented him with an elegant set of fire-irons, made with his own hands. 'I will give him a return in kind,' remarked the Governor. He

bought some of the finest black broadcloth that Nashville could furnish, procured a set of tailor's implements, got the Judge's measure from his tailor, and made a complete set of clothes, setting every stitch, himself, and presented them to his friend. The work, we are told, was all done in the Governor's room in the State House. The happy wearer pronounced them a perfect fit, and when we heard the story, in 1858, he had them still.

A Novel Gift to President Johnson.

Monday night a coffee or tea set, formerly used by Jeff. Davis and sold at auction with a quantity of silver plate, just previous to the evacuation of the city by the rebels, was presented to President Johnson by Mr. A. Barratti, of Richmond, who purchased the article at the auction sale. The coffee or tea set in question is a perfect miniature or *fac simile* of a railroad locomotive, with tender attached; the locomotive boiler receives the coffee or tea, makes and discharges it through a spigot, a whistle indicating when tea or coffee is ready. The boiler of the locomotive is of porcelain, and the figure of the fireman, of the same material, appears on the locomotive vigorously ringing the bell, which, we suppose, means the breakfast, dinner or supper bell. The tender, which is an admixture of brass and other metal, carries the sugar in an elegant sugar caisson, with goblet for cogniac and stunning small cut glasses. The sides of the tender are embellished with racks for cigars. The most curious contrivance of all is a secret music box, located somewhere in the tender, which, being set plays eight popular airs, sufficient in length to entertain a supper, dinner or breakfast table. The whole establishment, engine and tender, rests upon two beautiful enamelled waiters. Upon the side of the locomotive, in miniature, is emblazoned "President Jefferson Davis," showing that the testimonial, locomotive and tender, were built expressly for his use or pleasure. Upon the front, just above where the "cow catcher" ought to be, appears the Confederate national banner and battle flag, entwined with the national ensign of France.

LOOK OUT for dead limbs, suckers and sprouts, on your fruit trees. It will, on the whole, pay well if you cut all these off this fall. Then spade the ground well under the trees, and give the trees a good mulching of coarse manure. Thus, with the exception of a good washing, your spring work for your standard trees will be mainly done in advance.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

Has produced a revolution in medicine. What may seem almost incredible is, that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable are frequently cured in a few days or weeks; and we cheerfully invite the investigations of the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which have no parallel at the present day.

During the past five years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever encountered by any reformers.

Rapidity of cure. Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their permanence, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "slow, recuperative process of Nature."

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP is a positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT to CHILD.

Paralysis. It is so universally admitted that CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-giving Power.

Dyspepsia. INDIGESTION, WEIGHT AT STOMACH, FLATULENCE, LIVER COMPLAINT, WANT OF APPETITE, BAD BREATH, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS.

Scrofula. STRUMA, KING'S EVIL, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, ERYSIPELAS, ULCERATION, SALT RHEUM.

The taint (hereditary and acquired,) filling life with untold misery, is, by all usual medical remedies, incurable.

Rheumatism. [ARTHRITIS,] LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, GOUT, TIC DOLOREUX,

If there is any disease in which the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of twenty or forty years' standing have been cured by us.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of Mercury, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints, and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, and all other difficulties of this kind which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

For all Forms of Ulcerative Diseases, either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead, or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

Moth Patches upon the female face, depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP will correct the secretion and remove the deposit, which is directly upon the skin.

Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

As a General Blood-Purifying Agent, the LIFE SYRUP stands unrivalled by any preparation in the world.

THE RICH AND POOR are liable to the same diseases. Nature and Science have made the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD produces healthy men and women; and if the Constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand and within the reach of all.

WILLIAM H. GREGG, Sole Proprietor, New York.

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CONSTITUTION WATER.

CONSTITUTION WATER, the only known remedy for Diabetes, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, Irritation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidney, Catarrh of the Bladder.

The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine renders it the most valuable one ever discovered. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous cure which it occasions to the debilitated and shattered system. In fact it stands unrivaled as a remedy for the permanent cure of the maladies above mentioned, and also DIABETES, IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF MUSCULAR ENERGY, PHYSICAL PROSTRATION, INDIGESTION, GLEET, and every disease any way connected with the disorder of decay.

Persons, if conscious of any weakness, should take the CONSTITUTION WATER, whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once rebraced, revived and built up. Well may this celebrated remedy be called the MEDICAL WONDER.

The stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility becomes a new man; he stands erect, he moves with a firm step; his mind which was previously sunk in gloom of an almost idiotic apathy, becomes bright and active, and he goes forth regenerated, conscious of new vigor. The medicine reaches the constitution itself, and restores it to its normal condition.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. Try it in these cases, and you will give your praise to CONSTITUTION WATER.

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